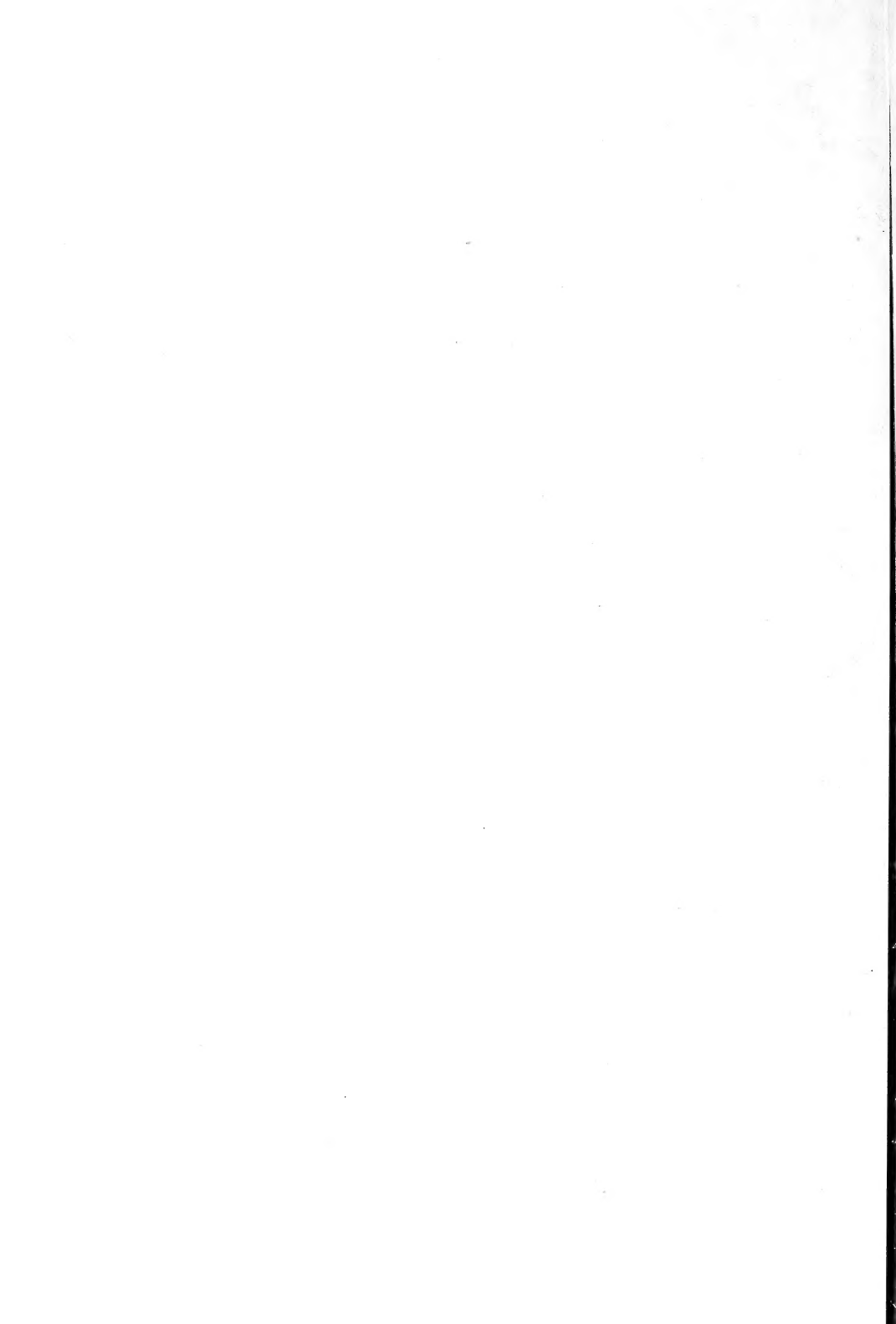


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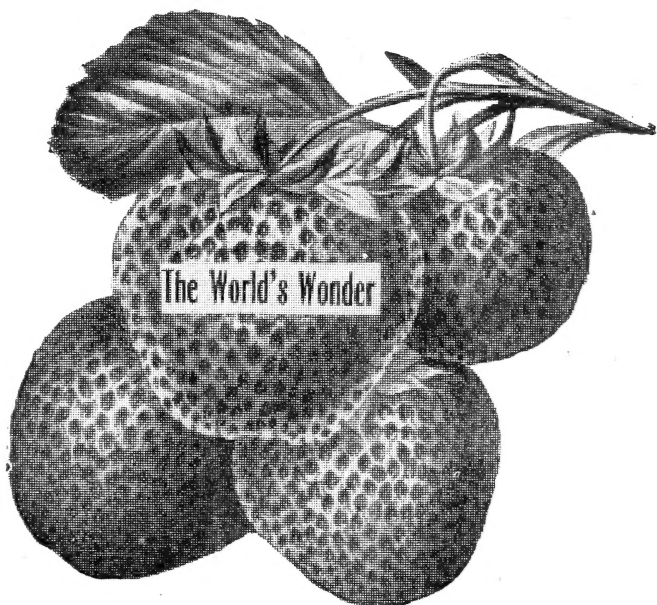
1884

Been at it 22 Years

1906



FARMER'S Catalogue



STRAWBERRIES

RASPBERRIES

GOOSEBERRIES

BLACKBERRIES

ASPARAGUS

CURRENTS

GRAPES, ETC.

L. J. FARMER

Pulaski, Oswego County, New York, U. S. A.



Our Plants



OUR plants are grown in new beds. They are free from diseases and insect pests. We furnish Certificate of Inspection from the Department of Agriculture with every shipment. They are carefully dug, packed and put up in a business like manner. They will please you when coming into bearing as well as when you receive them.

Our more than 22 years experience as grower of strawberries, shipper of plants, editor of Farmer's Fruit Farmer, Lecturer at Farmer's Institutes &c., winner of Highest Awards on strawberries at Chicago World's Fair, should convince you that we are no "Green Horn" at this business.

As to Our Reliability—We refer to Pulaski National Bank; R. W. Box, Postmaster; B. G. Seamans, Publisher of The Pulaski Democrat; H. R. Franklin, Agt. American Express Co; or any business house in Pulaski.



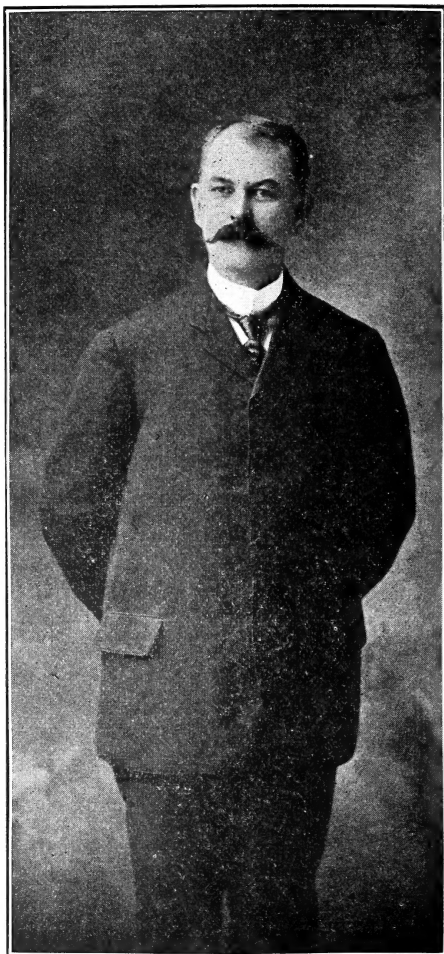
Telephone — We have the Bell Telephone, local and long distance, right in our office.

All telegrams sent to us at Pulaski are immediately phoned out to our farm.

The following notice appeared in the Rural New Yorker, December 16th, 1893:

"The largest collection of strawberries shown by any State or exhibitor at the Columbian Exposition, was shown by L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, Oswego Co., N.Y. He exhibited 70 varieties at one time. The marvel of it was the perfect condition in which it was received, owing to the careful manner in which it was packed. Not only did they come in good condition, but they kept perfectly when exposed to the air, for eleven days on plates.

Names Wanted—We would esteem it a favor if our friends who are interested in our welfare, would send us a list of their acquaintances who are in need of plants. We don't want long lists, just the names of parties you are quite sure would patronize us. This catalogue costs money to get it up and we cannot afford to sow them broadcast.



Yours for Fruits,
L. J. FARMER.

As Staple as Wheat—In making out your order don't forget the Senator Dunlap strawberry, Cuthbert, Plum Farmer and Columbian raspberry, Snyder and Taylor blackberry, Perfection currant, Josselyn gooseberry, &c. Start right now with a thoroughbred strain of Pou try, and don't forget to get a few Grape Vines, some Asparagus Plants, some Roses and Shrubs.

Pot Grown Strawberries—We can supply pot grown plants in July, August and September of most varieties at \$1.00 per 100 if notified a few weeks ahead of time wanted.

To My Patrons

I THANK those who have so kindly favored me with their orders in the past and hope for a continuance of the same. I have been in the berry and plant business just twenty-two years and May 1st I will be forty years old. I am better prepared to fill all orders with care and dispatch, having a large fine stock, than ever before and I hope to celebrate my fortieth year by doing the largest business in all my experience.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PATRONS

Please read this catalogue throughout. Send in your order as early as possible. If you wish a large or varied assortment I can sometimes attach somewhat lower prices if you send me a complete list of your wants.

IN ORDERING.—Use the order sheet and return envelope. Write plainly, giving your full name and address. Make the order at least \$1.

CLUB ORDERS.—Neighbors often club together and have their several orders come together, thereby saving express charges. We pack separately and place in one box and ship to one party if requested.

EARLY IN THE SEASON.—We can send orders long distances by freight and save expense of transportation by express. We pack all orders snugly and securely and as lightly as possible.

SMALL ORDERS.—To distant points are sent by mail but most orders should be sent by express as they travel generally in better condition.

OUR PACKING is unsurpassed. With such a long experience we are enabled to pack so that plants reach the customer in the best possible condition. We have a new system of packing plants by mail that prevents injury to the leaves and crowns.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—Remit by P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter, Express Order, draft on New York or Bankers Money Order. You may deduct the cost of any of the above from bill and send me the balance. If you send personal checks on local banks, please add 15 cents to pay cost of collection.

PLANTS ON CREDIT.—We cannot undertake to send any more plants without first receiving remittance for same except to old and well known patrons who have won our confidence by faithfulness and honesty in the past. Life is too short and we are too busy to hunt up records of so many customers and so we treat them all alike. We hope they are all honest but elsewhere in this catalogue we give reasons for thinking that there are a few that are not.

PLANTS SENT C. O. D.—In many instances it would accommodate our customers to have plants come C. O. D. It is a nice way to do business anyway. The patron who cannot spare all the money when he wishes to make the order, can send one-fourth of the whole amount when he orders and we will reserve the plants for him and ship them C. O. D. with charges added. We absolutely refuse to book orders unless part payment on the plants is made, people are so fickle and change their minds so easily.

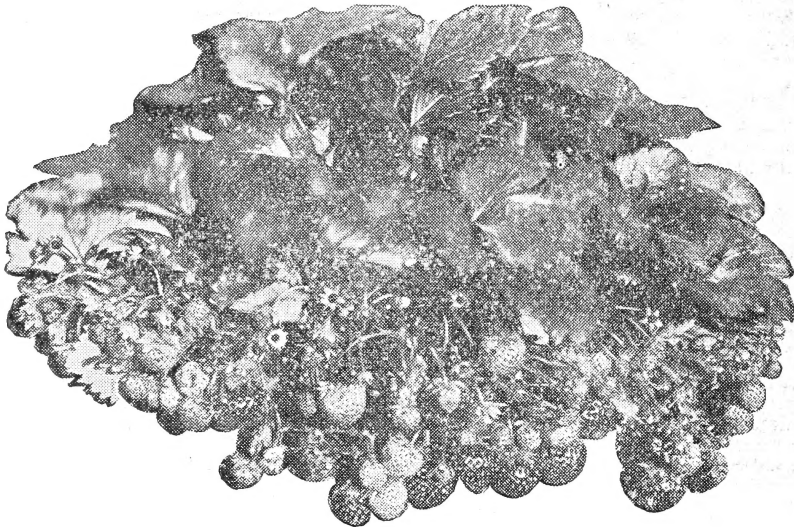
INEXPERIENCED BUYERS often leave the selection of varieties to us. If you will send \$1, \$5, \$10 or whatever you wish to invest, giving us a general idea of what you want, we will be pleased to make the selection of varieties and often this proves more satisfactory to all concerned.

PLANTS LATE IN THE SEASON.—We advise patrons to send in their orders early, there is nothing gained by waiting and there is often much gained by ordering early. Sometimes for unavoidable reasons patrons need plants late in the season. To such, we wish to say that we make a specialty of supplying plants late in the season after all other nurserymen are through shipping. Our location in the extreme north and the fact that our climate is tempered by the ice in Lake Ontario, enables us to do this.

Strawberry Culture

Select an elevated, rich, well drained plot of land for the strawberry bed. There are few varieties that will do well on low wet soils. A naturally wet piece of land, if well drained, is better than a leachy piece. Don't set strawberries on poor soil, make it rich. Plow the land in the fall or very early in the spring. Harrow it thoroughly so as to get it fined and in good working condition. Run the harrow over it every few days after this until ready to set out the plants. This kills the weeds and keeps the soil moist. Mark in straight rows, running the longest way of the piece, if possible.

Get good healthy plants of known varieties. Talk or correspond with parties who know their business. Don't go to some farmer's old strawberry patch to get your supply of plants. This is penny wise and pound foolish. You may get plants of some variety that won't bear any berries at all, because not properly mated. If you grow your own plants, have a bed separate for growing them. The best results in fruit growing are reached when the plants are kept cut back and just enough allowed to grow to bear good big crops. The wide matted row of strawberry plants will not bear the largest crops. The plants should be dug carefully with roots straightened and tied in nice bunches of twenty-five plants so that a pair of shears will cut off all the old leaves and runners and thus save trimming each individual plant. Many of the most up-to-date berry growers do not attempt to grow their own plants but purchase them all of reliable nurseries.



AUTUMN BEARING STRAWBERRIES

The best time to set strawberry plants for commercial growing is in early spring. Small patches may be set at any time if well followed up. If plants are set in August or later, the soil must be very rich, all runners cut off that season and the soil kept constantly stirred so as to stimulate rapid growth. If plants are set very early in spring, they can be set on comparatively poor soil and brought up on commercial fertilizers. The fewer the plants on the ground, the more mulching for winter they need. Use an adz, old hoe, dibble or anything that will get the roots down straight in the soil without doubling up. Set the plants one foot apart in the row. Have the rows five feet apart for wide matted row culture, three and one-half feet or four feet apart for narrow row culture, and two or three feet apart for hill culture or where the horse cultivator cannot be run.

As soon as the patch is all set, start the horse cultivator and run it close up to the plants, using the narrow inch-wide steel teeth, so as not to bury the new set plants. Adjust the wheel so the cultivator will run shallow next to the plants. When cultivating the center of the rows use the wide teeth, which will cut up the weeds better and

turn and air out the soil more thoroughly. Keep the cultivator going at least once a week so long as growth lasts in the fall. Before the weeds attain any preceptible growth, hoe out about the plants and do this as often as is necessary. If the cultivator is run close and often enough, the hand hoeing will be but a small matter, if done at the right time. Do not set out your plants and wait for them to grow before hoeing. If you keep cultivating and stirring about them they are sure to start and get a growth early that will push them right through to the end of the season, whereas: if allowed to get stunted early, it is hard to bring them up again. If the soil is not too weedy, from four to six hoeings will make you a fine bed. Frequent stirring and cultivating throughout the season, will keep them green and growing, and insure the formation of the largest fruiting crowns for next season's crop.

If commercial fertilizers are used, they may be applied at any time if used in reasonable quantities. Too much at a time next to the roots, will burn and destroy them. From 1000 to 2000 pounds to the acre will make a good dressing. I recommend putting 500 pounds to the acre on land before setting the plants. Mark the rows, scatter the

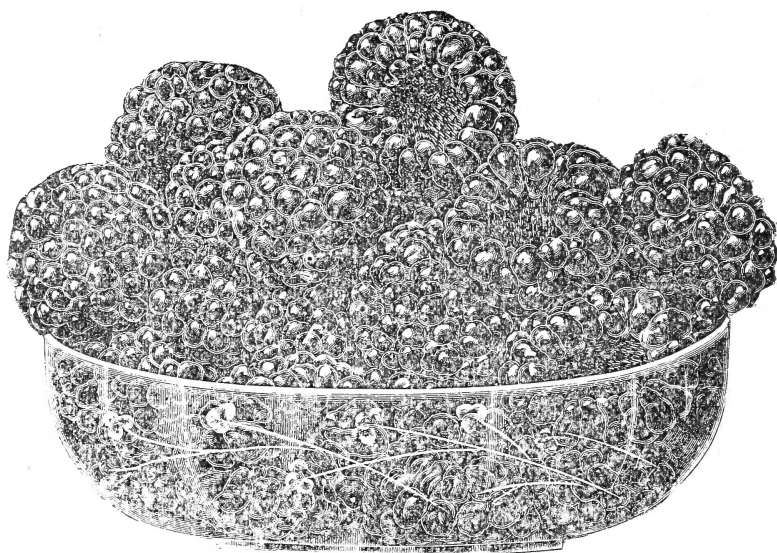


GROUP OF PICKERS AT FARMER'S FRUIT FARM.

fertilizer with the hand on the row, carrying it in an old pail; cultivate this into the soil thoroughly, and then re-mark the rows. Apply 1000 pounds during the growing season by putting it onto the soil between the plants, a handful to each plant, after hoeing. The balance of the ton, 500 pounds, may be applied to the rows in early spring as soon as the snow gets off and before growth starts. It may be spread directly on the plants, where the spring rains will catch it and wash it into the soil, thus putting the plants in touch with enough food to enable them to carry through the large crop of fruit to perfection. This spring fertilizing is all important for best results.

All blooms should be cut off the first year, because, if the plants are allowed to fruit, they will exhaust themselves and not amount to much the second year. The first five or six runners that form should also be cut away, allowing the plant to get stocky and strong before having to endure the strain of runner production. Along in July allow the runners to grow and layer them at intervals about the parent plant, holding them down with little stones, or pressing them into the soft earth, with fingers, so as to hold in place. If plants are kept in narrow rows, the first four or six runners should be allowed to form plants which should be nicely layered about the parent, then cut back and destroy all runners that afterwards grow. The soil must be kept stirred in among and about the young plants, destroying chickweed and other weeds.

On the approach of winter, strawberry beds should be mulched with some coarse material as free of weed seeds as possible. Marsh hay is the ideal covering. On exposed hills liable to be swept clean of snow, horse manure is good, if allowed to warm up and frequently forked over before applying. I am afraid of green manure. Buckwheat straw is good if applied after the ground is frozen. Wheat, oat or any straw is good, but generally pretty full of weed seeds. These may be partly removed by pitching over a platform of rails when the seeds will rattle through. In places where the land is liable to be bare all winter because of heavy winds, it is a good plan to erect snow fences of rails or boards to catch the snow, in addition to the covering of straw etc. Nothing is so good a covering as snow, provided that it came in November and lasted till April, but it cannot be depended upon. In our locality we remove the covering from over the plants and place it between the rows about May 1st. A thin covering can be left right on the plants, allowing them to grow up through it. It helps wonderfully to keep down the weeds and to keep the soil moist about the plants. A good rule



A DISH OF THE PLUM FARMER RASPBERRY

The largest, most productive and most profitable Black Cap. Early, firm, and of best quality. Don't forget this when making your order.

to go by is to remove the mulch as soon as the plants start to grow in the spring. Do not put the covering on too early in the fall or leave it too late in the spring. If very hot weather comes while the plants are covered deep they are liable to smother. It is not best to cover too deep; my rule is to cover just enough to hide all the leaves and cover the entire surface plants and soil.

There are several insect enemies to the strawberry. The white grub is the most destructive. It seems to get as much satisfaction from the roots and crown of the strawberry plant as human beings do from the fruit. Let the row be full of weeds and the soil be full of decaying vegetable matter which has been plowed in, and the white grub will avoid them all, single out the strawberry plant and devour it. I know of no way to get rid of them when once in your soil and the plants set, except to dig them out and kill them. You can detect their presence much more readily after you have had experience with them such as I have had. The wilting of the leaves or the sickly lack of vigor which the plants show when the grub first attacks them will serve as your guide. Dig down to one side and get him out or dig out the whole plant and re-set after you have found the grub, placing stones close around it to keep from wilting. White grubs trouble patches in the vicinity of trees more than in the wide open. They come from

May bugs and these dislike to lay their eggs where they will be disturbed. Therefore it is best to set strawberries on soil that has been cultivated in some hoed crop for the past two or three years. It takes three years for the egg to develop into the May beetle and all this time he is eating, preferably strawberry roots and crowns, if he can get them. The leaf roller, rose bugs and many other insects that sometimes do damage to the strawberry leaves should be picked off and destroyed. Whatever tends to injure the foliage of the strawberry, prevents the plants from growing as they should and thereby lessens the crop.

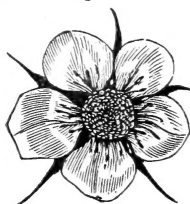
One may give the highest cultivation and yet fail in getting a full crop of berries because of fungous diseases that sometimes attack the strawberry plants. It takes two years to get a crop of fruit and if either one of these years is extremely wet and muggy the foliage of the plants will be affected with blight or mildew. The crop of fruit will be in proportion to the freedom from these diseases. I believe on the average, from year to year, throughout the United States, that blight and mildew lessens the crop 50 per cent. The remedy is spraying with bordeaux mixture, using the formula 4-4-50. To get the best results the plants should be sprayed about four times the first season, say soon after the plants are set, and at intervals afterwards, about a month apart; and twice the second or fruiting year, once in spring after growth gets nicely started and again when the berries are just forming, after the blossoms have fallen. In large plantations sprayers arranged for potatoe spraying may be used but when one has but an acre or so there is nothing nicer than the Auto sprayer advertised in this catalogue. It is not costly, is easy to handle, and does effective work. Any small sprayer that will work on anything can be used in spraying strawberry vines.

In shipping to distant markets use strong crates, clean baskets and pick the fruit in the cool of the day and do not allow it to get too ripe. Pick the berries with a half inch stem and place carefully in baskets. Do not touch the berry if possible but handle by the stem. Let the berries get thoroughly ripe for the home market. They are better colored and finer flavored.

Work the home market as much as possible. Sell all you can to other farmers who have no berries. Arrange with the local dealers to handle your fruit on commission. Don't send any but the hardest and finest to the large distant markets. Don't offer fruit to consumers at less price than the dealers pay you. Protect the dealer and see that he looks out for you. If sending to a distant market look up a good commission merchant and stick by him. Don't send to Tom this day, Dick the next day and Harry some other day. If you divide your shipments, divide them every day. Finally, whatever you do, do in a business way, remember that commission merchants and consumers are no fools and if you are tricky they will soon find it out. L. J. FARMER.

Varieties

The "pollenization" or as it is sometimes called, "fertilization" of strawberry blossoms is an important item in strawberry culture. The two illustrations in this paragraph



Perfect or Staminate

show the appearance of the staminate or perfect and the pistillate or imperfect blossoms. The perfect blooms have all the four parts of the flower, calyx, corolla, stamens and pistils. The imperfect or pistillate blooms lack stamens. If you plant an imperfect flowered variety, it will bear only nubbins unless there is a perfect flowered variety planted close by it. It is a safe way to plant pistillate or imperfect varieties between two varieties of perfect flowering, early and later, that the first early and latest blooms of the pistillate may be properly pollenated or "fertilized"



Imperfect or Pistillate

The inclination among strawberry growers of the day is to "cut out" imperfect flowered varieties and plant only perfects. There are many good varieties such as Sample, Sunshine, Haverland, Barton, etc., that the grower cannot well afford to discard, and too, the pistillate varieties are hardier and will stand more frosts in blooming time.

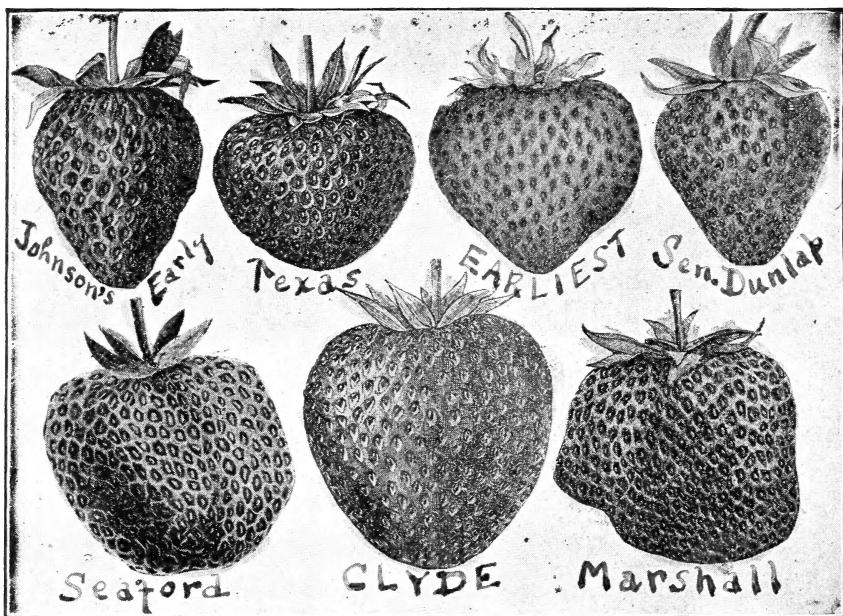
Those marked "Per" are perfect in flower and will bear alone. Those marked "Imp" are imperfect in flower and won't bear unless planted within 3 to 15 feet of varieties that are perfect in flower. Strawberries do best when several varieties are grown close together. For the best results, mix the plants in the rows and keep your propagating beds separate or else purchase all your plants. If plants are wanted by mail, add 20 cents per 100 for postage. Plants are postpaid at dozen rates.

EXCELSIOR (Per.)—This is the very earliest strawberry in cultivation. The plants are great runners and do not make much root growth. The fruit is medium in size and closely resembles in color and shape as well as firmness, the old Wilson's Albany. It is fairly productive and so extremely early that it is largely planted in some sections to catch the first early trade. If one has a warm, sunny slope to the south of sand or gravel, he can make money planting the Excelsior especially if the frosts of early spring are kept off. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.

MICHEL'S EARLY (Per.)—This berry is not over one day later than the Excelsior and of about the same value to planters. The

that grow all over Iowa and the west, being an improvement. I have shipped plants of this variety to thousands of customers in every locality of the United States and it is a great favorite with them as a first early variety. Most strawberries are affected by rains, but the Earliest is unaffected, remaining sweet and delicious even in wet weather. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

JOHNSON'S EARLY (Per.)—This variety is two or three days later than Excelsior, but what it loses in earliness it gains in other respects. It is better colored than Michel's Early, better flavored and more productive than Excelsior or Earliest. It is a good safe variety to plant for market where an early one is wanted. Unlike the above, it



first berries are much larger than the Excelsior and it produces several pickings of fairly good sized fruits. When better varieties begin to ripen I always let the Michels go or break in new pickers on them, picking them for a few families who call for them on account of the fine quality. The Michel is sweet and not very high in color, while the Excelsior is sour and very glossy and high colored. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.

EARLIEST (Per.)—An improvement on the Michel's Early, being better colored, more vigorous in plant and a better bearer. This is the finest flavored strawberry in existence of the varieties that don't require special attention. It belongs to the wild species

seems to do best on strong soils, inclining to clay. Although beginning to ripen very early, it continues to fruit and produce specimens of good size till most strawberries are done. It has a dark red color and the seeds are deeply imbedded in the surface of the berry. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

CLIMAX (Per.)—One of the new ones that is destined to become immensely popular. A seedling of Bubach fertilized with Hoffman, ripening a little after Excelsior. The foliage is of a beautiful light green and can be readily distinguished from others in the patch. The plants are immense in size and enormously productive, having a record of 25000 quarts to the acre, and selling as high as 25c per quart in New York city. Besure

to get onto the band wagon and set some Climax. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$3.50.

HAVERLAND (Imp.)—This is one of the most popular of the midseason varieties and is largely planted for home use and market. The berries are large, long in shape and present a beautiful appearance in the basket, as it is almost devoid of hull. It is enormously productive, but not over firm. I think it especially adapted for nearby market or home use. I have seen this variety produce a large crop in the autumn. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$3.50.

CLYDE (Per.)—This variety has but one serious fault with us; it is a poor variety for wet seasons, which cause it to be too soft and light colored. It also does not do its best on clay or any wet soils, preferring well drained gravel sloping to the east or south. It ripens a few days after Michel's Early and produces an enormous crop of berries larger than the Bubach. It is essentially a dry ground, dry season berry. The amount of fruit that this variety will pile up about each plant is a wonder to the natives. The Clyde is inclined to bear a crop of berries in the fall. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.

BUBACH (Imp.)—An extremely large, irregularly shaped berry, light colored and soft. It is very popular with some growers because there are people who want pumpkins of berries regardless of anything but size. The Bubach produces an immense crop that ripens all at once in the heart of the season, and were it not for its size they would go begging for a market. The plants are models of growth, producing just enough runners to form a nice row, but are inclined to disease in the past year unless grown on sandy soils. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Per.)—This variety is a good one to make your main plantings of, as it is adapted for canning as well as for home use and distant market. Some day there may be a slump in the price of strawberries and then it will be a good time to have a lot of Senator Dunlap and other berries like it to sell to the canning factories. Those who knew the Warfield

strawberry will recognize in the Senator Dunlap a great improvement in that variety, being of dark, glossy color, larger and at the same time self-pollenating. I have grown them on rich, dark clay, larger than any other variety on the place. On gravel they are smaller, but immensely productive, like Warfield. This is being more largely planted in the north to-day than any other variety. It ripens second early and is classed as a midseason variety. I have more plants growing of this than any other variety, and I unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the best to plant largely of. The plants are vigorous and great runners, Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3; 10,000, \$25.

MARSHALL (Per.)—This is one of the strawberries that are capable of great things. I have seen berries as large as tea-cups, but the average grower cannot get them to grow any larger than most other varieties. I call the Marshall the gentlemen's berry, because it takes a gentleman of skill to grow them to perfection and a gentleman of wealth to buy the fruit after it is grown. The plants are fine, vigorous growers of the Jessie or Sharpless type, and if well fed and runners restricted can be made very productive. The fruit is very large, firm, dark colored and of the very finest flavor and texture. I pity the man or woman whose taste cannot appreciate a well grown strawberry, especially if it be of the Marshall variety. The Marshall is largely grown here to supply the fancy New York trade. It is early, coming in before the Atlantic. Doz. 30c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.

JESSIE (Per.)—Of the Sharpless type, fine plant grower, and productive on rich clay soils. The berries are of the finest flavor, dark colored, rich and meaty. Doz. 30c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.

CORSICAN (Per.)—Of the same general type as the Jessie and Marshall, is preferred to those varieties by some, because they consider it hardier and more reliable. The fruit is very meaty, pulpy, not watery like most strawberries, but not quite so fine flavored as Jessie or Marshall. These three varieties all ripen early in midseason. Doz. 30c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.

Unsolicited Testimonials

Jefferson Co., N. Y.

Oct. 31st, 1905.

The strawberry plants I bought of you were all good and got a good growth this summer.

J. D. TIMMERMAN.

Thompkins Co., N. Y., Dec. 12, 1905.

I expect to want several thousand strawberry plants in spring. I bought plants of you last year and they did fine.

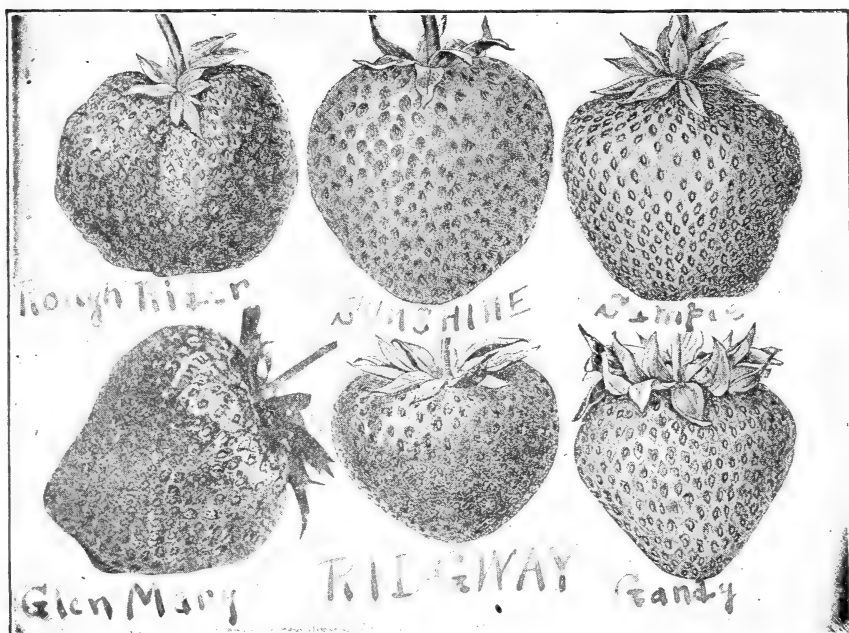
J. D. DATES, "Idewild Farm."

EDGAR QUEEN (Imp.)—The first few pickings of this berry run the largest of any variety, on most soils. It averages very large throughout the season. The plants are very vigorous growers and cover the ground. It is immensely productive and profitable on all soils—clay, gravel or sand. Ripens midseason and continues quite late, especially on clay soil. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.

SEAFORD (Imp.)—One of the best canning berries—large, dark color, and very firm. Plants large, good growers and runners and enormously productive. In some seasons the plants are effected by mildew and do

regular in shape, above medium in size, very firm and dark colored. It is immensely productive and has few faults. Were it as glossy as Warfield or Atlantic, it would be the most popular of them all. It is a good, safe variety to plant anyway. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c.

CRESCENT (Imp.)—A variety that has been on deck for thirty years or more. The plants are great runners and immensely productive, the parent of thousands of new varieties, it is still as productive as the most of them, but lacks the large size that most new varieties have. The color is light red and attractive. Given the highest kind



not perfect all the fruit; we therefore caution against planting on wet soils. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

MARIE (Imp.)—A seedling of Crescent fertilized with Cumberland. Very productive, large and dark colored. One of the heavy bearers. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.

MILLER (Per.)—This variety requires rich strong, clay soil and the best of culture. Then it is large, fine flavored and productive. Those who have markets who appreciate quality had better try Miller. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

SPLENDID (Per.)—A field of Splendid can be detected as far as the eye can see by its rich, dark, glossy foliage. The fruit is

of culture, it would be almost impossible to identify it as the true Crescent grown under neglect. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.

GANDY (Per.)—More largely grown than any other of the extremely late varieties. It is only moderately productive on most soils, doing its best on heavy clay and muck. The fruit is very large, meaty, regular in shape and firm, carrying to market in best condition. The large specimens are seamed or deeply ridged. The calyx is large and prominent. The plants are rather poor growers, producing long, slim runners and straggling plants. Its extreme lateness and good carrying and keeping qualities command for it the best of prices, although the flavor is musky and peculiar. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.

ROUGH RIDER (Per.)—A seedling of the Gandy and Bubach, taking its firmness, color and general character from the Gandy, and its size, shape and plant growth from the Bubach. It ripens extremely late, later than the Gandy and continues the latest of all. In hot, dry seasons it is sometimes too dark and sultry looking for the best results, but usually sells for extremely good prices on account of its season of ripening. It does not require the petting the Atlantic does and will make more net money to the acre, but it does require special treatment. For instance when Sample will produce an immense crop in wide, matted rows, the Rough Rider will under same conditions prove almost a failure. It does best in narrow rows. The old parent plants on Mr. Learned's land produced better crops of larger berries after I had dug away all the young plants than did the full rows not dug at all. While it made its record in a dry year, the past two years have been very wet and the Rough Rider has done better still. It is just the right color in a year of scarcity of sunshine. Doz. 30c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.

SUNSHINE (Imp.)—Here is a nice, light colored berry of regular shape, very large and productive. The plants are small and great runners, adapted for all kinds of soil, clay or upland. No berry will surpass it in productiveness, but the quality is rather poor and the color is sometimes too light in a wet season. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

SAMPLE (Imp.)—There is no variety of strawberry more desirable to plant for the average grower than Sample. It is a pistillate and this is about its only fault. The plants are ideal growers, large and good runners, healthy and free of disease. The berries are large, dark colored, firm and regular in shape, shipping well to market and fetching good prices. It ripens late and bears a long season. It is rather dangerous to plant many acres of Sample because in a good season they are liable to flood the markets especially if your neighbors do the same. The quality of Sample is not very good and the color is a little less attractive, nevertheless it is a dangerous competitor for other varieties of the same season and I rather have several acres of them fruiting than to have my neighbor have them. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

RIDGWAY (Per.)—An ideal variety for late market and to plant alongside late pistillates like Sunshine and Sample. The plants are fine growers, the berries are medium in size, regular in shape, seeming as if turned out in a lathe, they are so uniform. I have sold them by the crate wholesale in Boston for 20c per quart. The bright glossy color,

beautiful hull and healthiness of plants will make the Ridgway a great favorite with many growers for years to come. It does best on heavy clay soils or low, wet soils of any character. The plants have the best system of root growth of any variety, clinging to the soil like asparagus roots. It is L. J. Farmer's favorite among all strawberries. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.

NICK OHMER (Per.)—A high class berry requiring fancy treatment. It has never done well with me as I never pet. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

WM. BELT (Per.)—A large, slab sided berry of good quality and popular with many growers. It does best with me the second year of fruiting. Others report a good crop the first year. Plants are liable to mildew and blight on most soils. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

GLEN MARY (Per.)—On well drained soil not too heavy or clayish, this variety will astonish the natives with its productiveness. It is awfully large; hard as a bullet and thereby a good shipper, but ugly to look upon, unattractive, poor in flavor, white tipped. Its large size helps it in market, its productiveness favors it with the growers, but the marketing of such berries does not increase the demand for strawberries like when such varieties as Marshall, Ridgway, Jessie, Dunlap etc. are sold in its place. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

KLONDIKE (Per.)—I have a good quantity of these plants, but the most I know about it is that the papers were full of how they sold for \$1.00 more per case than any other variety in the St. Louis market last year, and further, they were the most profitable of any variety for the grower in the southwest the past year. The above was written last year. The Klondike has proven itself a grand variety even in the North. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

COMMONWEALTH (Per.)—A new variety of great merit. The originator says: "In the Commonwealth we have a berry that is large as the largest, as productive as any of the largest, as fine flavored, as solid and as dark colored as any. It is smooth (similar to the Jurunda in shape) and very juicy. It has a strong staminate blossom. It is LATE. On the 17th day of July, as good berries were picked as during its season; Marshall, Glen Mary and McKinley side by side with it being gone. The last berries were picked July 22d. The plant is a good strong grower, hardy, shows no sign of rust. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, always ready to recognize especial merit, awarded the Commonwealth First Prize in competition, July 5th, 1902, and July 11th, 1903. It is immensely productive." Doz. 30c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.

SIDDOX'S MIXTURE of Glen Mary and Sample. Many growers make it a practice to mix the plants of perfect and imperfect blossomed varieties in the row, thinking thereby that the pollenization will be more perfect as the varieties are closer together. Mr. Chas. Siddons, of Onondaga county, N. Y., has settled on the Glen Mary and Sample as the best berries for the Syracuse market. He grows them to perfection and picks them in the same basket. His practice is to set every other plant to Sample and Glen Mary. We offer 50,000 plants, grown as Mr. Siddons grows them, for only 25c Doz; 50c per 100; \$3 per 1000.

THE WORLD'S WONDER (Per.)—A new variety from Maryland originated by Mr. R. G. Parsons and now offered for the first time. He describes it as follows:—"Large, bright red in color; very heavy bearer; splendid shipper; ripens early and brings top market prices. Vines are strong, thrifty and rapid growers. Began picking May 4th and made last shipment May 30th, the berries continuing for nearly a month's picking. The berries brought 20c per quart in Boston. Read the following letter from our commission merchants.

Boston, Mass., June 2nd, 1905.

MR. R. G. PARSONS.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find sales for the crate of fancy berries. Wish you had plenty of them to send this year and hope you will have berry well introduced, so that our market can have some of them next year.

Yours very truly,

J. D. MEAD & Co.

Price of plants 50c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100.

WILSON (Per.)—We have a good stock of this old favorite. Too well known to need a description. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.

ATLANTIC (Per.)—This variety originated in New Jersey but has attained its greatest popularity in our own county of Oswego. We have growers who get as high as \$1000 from an acre of them. The most of growers just produce enough of them to help sell the rest of their berries. Buyers will often take the whole load of berries at good prices just to get the few crates of Atlantic. It is a berry of the Wilson type, blossoming early but ripening late. It can be left on the vines many days after coloring before it spoils. It is large, attractive, glossy and sells for the very highest prices in market, often 25c wholesale. It has been shipped to New York City and then re-shipped to Watertown, in Northern New York, to Gov. Flower who paid 40c per quart for a crate of them. It requires special treatment and the very richest of soils. Doz. 30c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.

AUGUST LUTHER (Per.)—An early berry

of the Nichols Early Type. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c.

BARTON (Imp.)—One of the finest strawberries in cultivation. It is an improvement on the Haverland, being similar to that variety in color, shape and season of ripening, but larger. I unhesitatingly recommend it. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

BEEDER WOOD (Per.)—A berry of medium size, enormously productive and ripens early, about as early as the earliest. It is fine for home use and near market. Doz. 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

GRANVILLE (Per.)—Here is a variety whose merits have been overlooked. During the season of 1903 I had several varieties growing together in a remote part of the farm, the Granville among them. One day I sent a picker to look them over and pick whatever were ripe. On the tops of the baskets were several specimens of a variety that I had never seen before and I could not place them. They proved to be Granville. They were the finest strawberries I picked that year. The past season I saw them again fruiting in large quantities and must say that they eclipsed all varieties and there were something like forty kinds in the patch. The Granville is a plant that makes but few runners but the young plants are large and stocky. It ripens mid-season to late. The berries are large, rich dark color, firm and attractive. I believe it does best on heavy soils and with good culture. Doz. 25c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$6.

NEW HOME (Per.)—Not fruited here. It comes from Maryland and is described by the introducer as follows:—"As late and large as Gandy, fruit a bright red color that does not lose its lustre and turn dark a long time after picked. Uniformly large size and the best keeping and shipping berry grown, Hoffman not excepted. Vigorous grower and unlike Gandy, will produce a large crop on high or low land. The fruit is so firm and keeping qualities so excellent, it does not need to be picked oftener than three times a week, when it will usually make 1000 quarts or more per acre at each picking during the height of the season. Pickers are always anxious to pick these berries and several have told me that they could pick forty quarts or more per hour, and one man declared that he picked twenty quarts in twenty minutes. One of my little boys only seven years old picked thirty-seven quarts in two hours." Doz. 30c; 100, \$1; 1000, \$6.

PINEAPPLE FLAVORED (Per.)—This variety has attained great popularity about Rochester, N. Y., on account of its product-

iveness, large size, flavor and attractiveness. Doz. 25¢; 100, 60¢; 1000, \$4.

PAN AMERICAN (Per.)—Produces a large and continuous crop of strawberries of fine flavor from August until winter. It fruits no new runners and old plants. It is a strong grower and needs no petting. I have seen these plants in fruit and they are no humbug but a genuine fall bearing strawberry. It is difficult to propagate and thus the price of plants will always remain high. Price 2 plants for \$1; 6 for \$2.50; 12 for \$5.

AUTUMN (Imp.)—A seedling of Pan-Am-

erican. Fruit of medium size, dark red clear through and of fine shape and quality. It bears from August until winter. It must be fertilized with Pan-American. It makes more runners than its parent and hence the plants are only \$2 per Doz.

THE COOPER (Per.)—A seedling of Pan-American but is not fall bearing. It is named after Samuel Cooper, of Cattaraugus county, who originated it. He considers it the best berry he ever saw, having good size, perfect shape, red clear through, good shipping qualities and the best flavor and canning qualities of all the varieties tested. Doz. \$1; 100, \$5.

❖ Raspberries

Raspberries should be set far enough apart so that most of the work can be done with the horse after the first year. The red varieties should be set in rows about five or six feet apart and the plants from one to three feet apart in the row. They can be trained in hills or in narrow hedge rows. Do not allow canes to grow very high but cut back when one to two feet high and allow them to branch low and trim these laterals or branches back each spring so they will stand not over four feet high. Keep all young plants cut down the same as weeds except those that grow in the hills to make the canes for next year. The canes of raspberries die down each fall after fruiting and new ones must be grown to take their place.

Black and purple varieties should be set from six to eight feet apart in the row depending on the richness of the soil. If very rich be sure and have them at least eight feet. Set the same distance in the row as red ones. Keep all weeds down the first year with hand hoeing and horse cultivator. Afterwards most of the work can be done with plow and cultivator. Trim same as red varieties. Apply about 1000 pounds of good fertilizer to each acre every year in early spring and cultivate into the soil. Remove all dead canes after fruiting and burn them.

Raspberries of all kinds have proven exceedingly profitable during the past few years. Red berries sell better than purple varieties, but on account of the suckers that spring up and hinder cultivation unless handled in proper season they are much more difficult to grow than the purple or black varieties and people are learning to use the purple berries which are just about as good although dull and unattractive in color. The Schaffer does its best on dry sandy or gravelly soil. It can be picked when first it turns and will then sell better because it looks like red ones. The Columbian is the most productive berry I have ever seen and does well on most any well drained soil even if quite heavy. I have set them close and picked at the rate of 5000 quarts to the acre at one picking. It is unquestionably the one best raspberry for home or nearby market under rough and ready treatment. I have grown Plum Farmer in the same patch for five or six years and picked big crops of them without any cultivation except that given by the plow and horse cultivator. My plan is to set close in the row. The canes then grow thick and not over large and do not break with the winds. At the same time, the dense growth of foliage shades the ground underneath the bush and prevents weeds from growing.

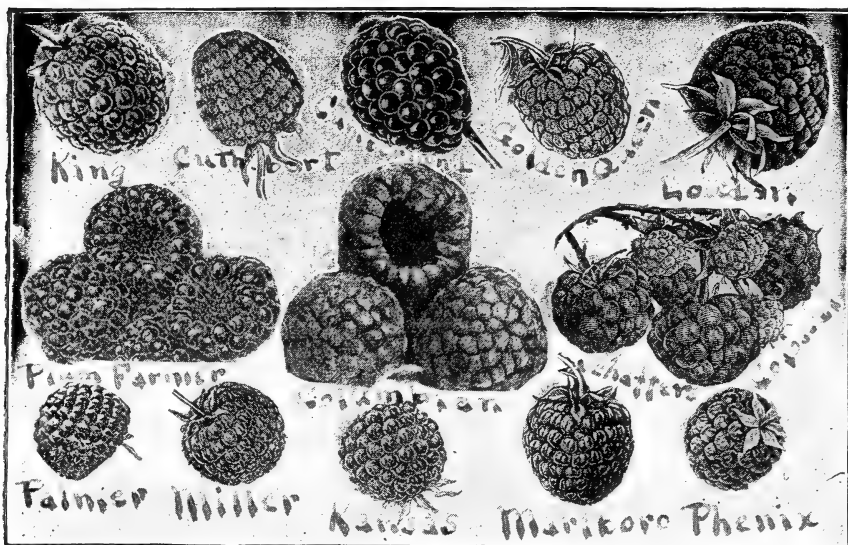
MARLBORO.—Color red. The best extra early variety for the North as it is large, firm and very productive. The color is beautiful but the quality is not equal to Cuthbert. 30¢ per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

MILLER (red).—Very popular in the south and most sections of the United States as an extra early. The fruit is about the same shape as black caps and not as large as Marlboro. The plants are vigorous. 30¢ per doz; \$1 per 100; \$8 per 1000.

CUTHBERT (red).—This variety is the par excellence red raspberry with most careful growers. The quality is of the best, the vigor of the plants is unexcelled and when the suckers are kept down the yield is excellent. The finest flavored of all and if you sell a customer a lot of the berries, he wants more the next year. The finest shortcake in existence can be made of Cuthbert raspberries. 30¢ per Doz; \$1 per 100; \$8 per 1000.

LOUDON (red).—The Loudon, like the Cuthbert, is a late raspberry. It ripens during a somewhat longer season, beginning to ripen earlier. The Loudon will stand more cold weather than Cuthbert. The berries have about the same general appearance but are not of as fine quality. The plants require quite different treatment. The Cuthbert is inclined to make too much growth, while the Loudon must be well fertilized or you do not get cane enough. Whatever cane is produced is covered from tip to roots with elegant berries commanding the best prices. For market purposes, I prefer Loudon; for home use I prefer Cuthbert. 35c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

PLUM FARMER (black).—This is the best all around blackcap raspberry that we have ever fruited. It begins to ripen but a few days later than the Palmer and produces the largest berries that we believe it possible to gather from a blackcap bush. The fruit has a bloom somewhat like the Gregg, while the Cumberland is almost jet black. The berries are thick meated and very firm, while the Cumberland is thin meated and rapidly goes down in the baskets. The bushes are the most rampant, healthy growers we have on the place. I have sold these plants to some of the best growers all over the United States and only the greatest praise comes from them all. I have fruited them side by side under the same circum-



PHOENIX (red).—This is a very early red raspberry, showing great vigor and productiveness. The fruit is produced in quantity and is of fine flavor. 30c per Doz; \$1.50 per 100.

PALMER (black).—This is the best of the extra early varieties of black raspberries. The fruit is medium in size, of fine quality and produced in great abundance. 30c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

SHAFFER (purple).—The Shaffer belongs to the class of raspberries that are generally supposed to be crosses of the blacks and reds as they generally show some traits of both. For instance, the fruit is large and softer like the reds while the canes grow more like the blacks. The Shaffer is an enormous yielder and pays well for home use or nearby market. 35c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

stances with Cumberland, Kansas and others and the Plum Farmer is best of all. Those who want a blackcap for business, a plant they don't have to pet, had better set the Plum Farmer. The berries sell themselves. Customers when shown them, hold up their hands and say "Oh, my!" 35c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

Testimonials for the Plum Farmer Black Cap Raspberry

Hastings, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1903.

The Plum Farmer raspberry bought of you have fruited this season for the first time and I am more than pleased with them. They are a great berry, the largest I ever saw and immensely productive. Everyone that saw them was delighted with them, they were such large berries. If I were to set 100 acres of raspberries I would set no other. Sincerely, Mrs. R. J. DIMON.

Hastings, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1903.

In 1902 I bought 100 Plum Farmer black cap plants of you and must say they are the LARGEST black cap grown. I have raised the Ohio, Gregg, Kansas and Tyler and have discarded all others but Plum Farmer. They are the coming black cap and the only one for me. They are very strong, healthy growers and are the fancy berry for market and outsell all others. I shall plant ten acres in the Spring of 1904.

Respectfully, C. E. BUSH.

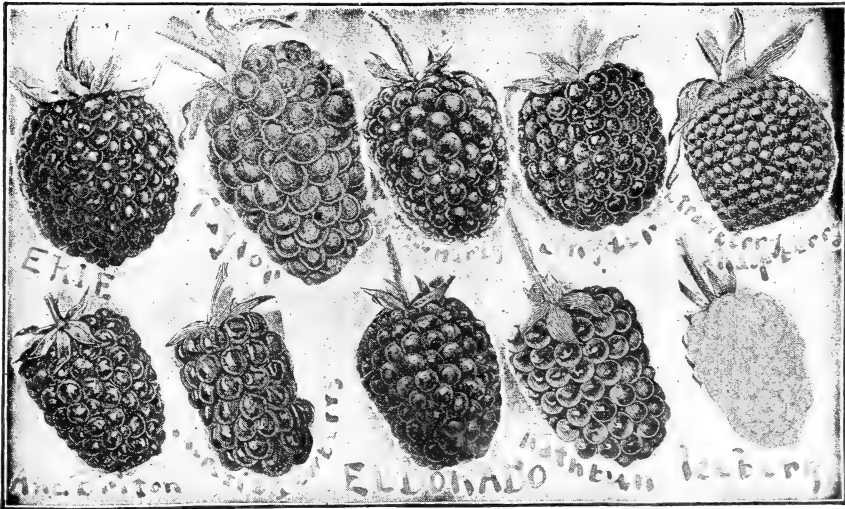
Hastings, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1903.

I have handled black caps for the past few years and this year I sold the Plum Farmer for C. E. Bush of our place and they were the finest berries I ever sold, far ahead of all other black caps.

Respectfully, JOHN FREY.

CUMBERLAND (black).—This variety was introduced several years ago as the largest of all blackcaps. It has never shown great merit with us. 30c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

COLUMBIAN (purple).—This can be well named the "tree raspberry" as it is the most rampant grower of all raspberries. The originator trained one bush 13 feet high and picked one bushel of fruit from it in one season. The fruit of Columbian is firmer and of slightly better quality than Shaffer, and is excellent for canning or shipping. The canes of Shaffer are purple and the Columbian canes are yellow. For dry, gravelly or sandy soils, Schaffer is best, for most soils Columbian does best. Both of these raspberries are midseason in fruiting. Doz. 35c; 100. \$1.25; 1000. \$10.



Hammond, N. Y., July 28, 1904.

I have picked 33 quarts from the eleven bushes which I got from you two years ago and think I would have had lots more if the birds had let them alone.

MRS. ELLA A. DAY.

LaFayette, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1904.

The Plum Farmer blackcaps are the finest berry I ever saw. Sold some of them in Syracuse and they were much talked about. All who had any of them were eager for more.

E. L. WEBB.

KING.—A comparatively new variety that is becoming very popular. Very early, large, productive, hardy and free from disease. Highly recommended by Ohio Exp. Station. Color Red. 50c Doz; \$3 per 100

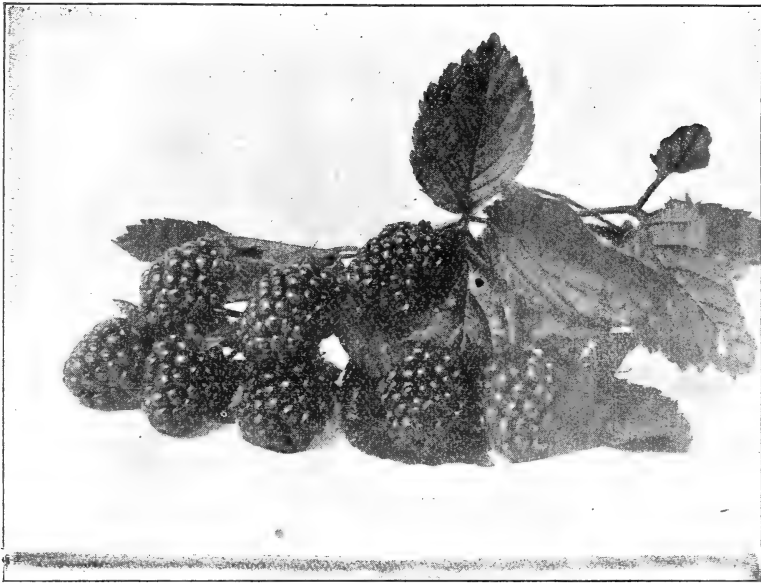
GOLDEN QUEEN.—The best yellow raspberry. Large, hardy and productive; very fine quality. 35c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

Blackberries

The culture of the blackberry is very similar to that of the raspberry. Set the plants in rows about eight feet apart and the plants one to three feet apart in the rows. Do not cultivate deep as this tends to break the roots and cause suckers to come up that in-

terfere with cultivation. Keep down all young suckers that come up between the rows. The blackberry makes a profitable crop to raise in sections where wild ones are not too plentiful. It is easier for the farmer to care for a couple of hundred plants and have all the berries the family wants than to spend a whole day, when he needs rest, in roaming the fields for wild ones.

THE BLOWERS BLACKBERRY.—This is a new variety originating in Chautauqua County, N. Y. It is claimed by the originator to be the strongest grower, heaviest fruiter, best for shipping, finest for canning, best pie fruit, largest fruit, best appearance in market, hardiest bushes, not affected by severity of weather for fifteen winters, season of fruitage longest of any blackberry in existence. The bushes, if not cut back, will grow fourteen feet high. It has the record with ordinary cultivation of producing 2720 quarts of fruit from one-third acre which sold for 9 to 12 cents aggregating \$272, or at the rate of \$816 per acre. The winter of 1903-4 was the hardest for years, yet this variety came through uninjured and produced 2347 quarts from one-fourth acre or at the rate of 9388 quarts to the acre. Mr. Matthew Crawford of strawberry fame, recommends it unqualifiedly and from what I can learn, I advise my patrons to try it. Price of plants \$1 per dozen; \$4.50 per 100.



THE BLOWERS BLACKBERRY

SNYDER.—This is the best early market variety for the North. It is round in shape, firm and produced in immense quantities. The flavor is not the best unless you allow them to get thoroughly ripe and soft. The canes are stubbed, stocky growers. 30c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

TAYLOR.—The Taylor is the sweetest and best of all blackberries. It begins to ripen in midseason and lasts until quite late, producing an immense crop of fruit which is long in shape like the wild berries. Those who long for the sweet, wild blackberries of their childhood days had better plant the Taylor. The canes are hardy and can be told by their yellowish tint. We grow this

and the Snyder largely for market and have fully 50,000 plants to offer hence the low price. 30c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

STONE'S HARDY.—What the Snyder is for early this is for late. It is just like that variety to all appearances, but late. 30c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

ERIE.—The very largest of all the blackberries. The fruit is round and very beautiful and produced in great abundance when the canes do not winterkill. We do not advise planting it in Northern New York and similar locations. 35c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

ELDORADO.—A comparatively new variety which is in great demand. 75c per Doz; \$3 per 100.

LOVETT'S BEST.—Adapted to the South. 35c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.—From the fact that dewberries ripen so early, they have become quite profitable with those who can give necessary care. They require to be trained or tied to stakes. Lucretia is the best we have tried. 35c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100.

✱ Currants

Plant on very rich soil, made so by repeated applications of rich barn fertilizers and potash salts applied to the crops that precede currants. It takes 2,904 plants to the acre, set in rows 5x3. Give clean culture and mulch with straw about the bushes during the fruiting season. Cut out old wood after it has borne several crops and replace by allowing new canes to grow from the roots. Keep the plant in upright bush form and do not allow it to become crowded. If you allow weeds and grass to grow around them, currants will be a failure in both quantity and quality of fruit. We spread a shovelful of manure and a quart of ashes about each plant in November, and have wonderful success with currants and gooseberries.

PERFECTION.—A new variety from New York—should be tested everywhere as there is big money in growing large currants. It was awarded the fifty-dollar gold medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society, July, 1901, after three years' trial. The first fruit to receive this grand prize. Also received highest award given any new fruit at the Pan-American Exposition also Gold Medal at St. Louis. The color is a beautiful bright red. Size as large or larger than the Fay, the clusters averaging longer. The size of berry is well maintained to the end of the bunch. The Perfection has a long stem from point of attachment to the bush to the first berry, making it easy to pick without crushing any of the berries. Productiveness, (the Perfection is a great bearer, resembling its parent, the White Grape in this respect,) superior to the Fay or any other



large sort with which we are acquainted. The season of ripening is about the same as that of the Cherry or Fay. Quality, rich, mild, sub-acid, plenty of pulp with few seeds. Less acid and of better quality than any other large currant in cultivation. The White Grape has always been considered one of the best varieties for table use and the effect of this strain is plainly seen in the very fine quality of Perfection. Vigor and healthfulness, in habit of growth it is intermediate between its parent Fay and White Grape, with remarkably large healthy foliage. Price, 50c each; \$2.50, 6; \$5 per dozen.

FAY'S PROLIFIC.—This is, to our mind, the very best red currant. It ripens earlier than most currants, is very productive, extra large and of fine flavor. Well grown Fay currants will sell in any market when most others will go begging. 10c each; 60c Doz; \$3.50 per 100.

RED CROSS.—Originated by Jacob Moore, who selected it as the best from thousands of seedlings. Claimed to be vigorous as North Star, larger than Fay or Cherry and with bunches as long as Victoria. 10c each; 60c per Doz; \$3.50 per 100.

WHITE GRAPE.—The finest of all the white currants and the sweetest and best flavored of all currants. It is the earliest currant to ripen and is very productive. We unhesitatingly recommended this as the best currant for home use and the best white one for market. 10c each; 60c per Doz; \$3.50 per 100.

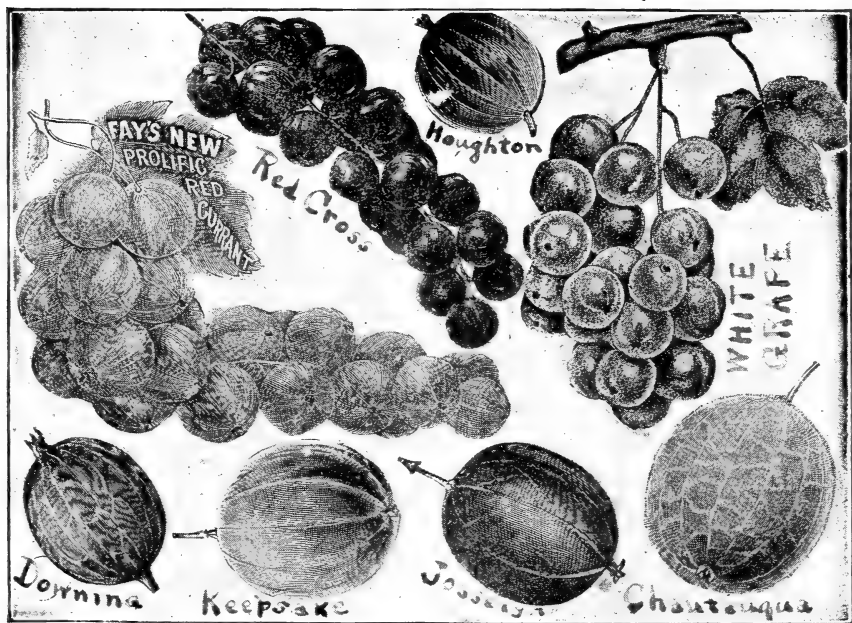
CHERRY, VERSAILLES, RED DUTCH, LEE'S PROLIFIC, NORTH STAR—10c each; 60c per Doz; \$4 per 100. **Victoria, Pomona and Wilder** 10c each; \$1 per Doz; \$5 per 100.

Gooseberries

The gooseberry is a fruit that will pay if a market can be secured for it. Comparatively few people are used to it; however a taste can be acquired. There is no fruit that goes better than canned gooseberries. The American varieties are smaller than the English, but are free from mildew and bear enormous crops if the worms are kept off. The English varieties may be grown by spraying with liver of sulphur or Bordeaux mixture, which will prevent mildew. Watch the gooseberry and currant in early spring and spray with Paris green water as soon as the worms appear. If not attended to in the right time, it takes but a few days for the leaves to be entirely stripped. The berries then ripen prematurely and dry up in the sun.

HOUGHTON.—This is the sweetest, most vigorous and productive of all the gooseberries. The fruit is fine flavored and best of all for home use. The color is pale red and the berries are smooth. 10c each; \$1 per Doz; \$5 per 100.

JOSSELYN OR RED JACKET.—A large American variety that is destined to become very popular; possibly surpassing the Downing and Houghton some day. Color deep red. 20c each; \$1.75 per Doz.



DOWNING.—Larger than Houghton and almost as productive but not as fine flavored. Color pale green. These two are the most grown of all varieties in America. 10c each; \$1 per Doz; \$5 per 100.

KEEPSAKE.—One of the largest and most productive of the English sorts. Color light green; smooth berries. 30c each; \$2 per Doz.

CHAUTAUQUA.—A cross of American and English varieties, said to be very vigorous and productive. Color green. 20c each; \$1.50 per Doz.

INDUSTRY. One of the favorite English varieties, but it has never done well with us. Color red. 15c each; \$1.75 Doz.

Grapes

We hardly know of a spot that cannot grow some of the many varieties we offer, early enough for shortest summers, beautiful in color, fine in quality and flavor and

easy of cultivation. It seems impossible that anyone should fail to enjoy the benefits derived from the planting of the grape. Grapes require a dry, mellow, well drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched, with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting, give the roots plenty of room. Spread them out not over six inches under the surface and settle the soil firmly about them. Soap suds, sink water and urine are good fertilizers. Leaves as a mulch for winter and afterwards buried in the soil in spring are excellent.

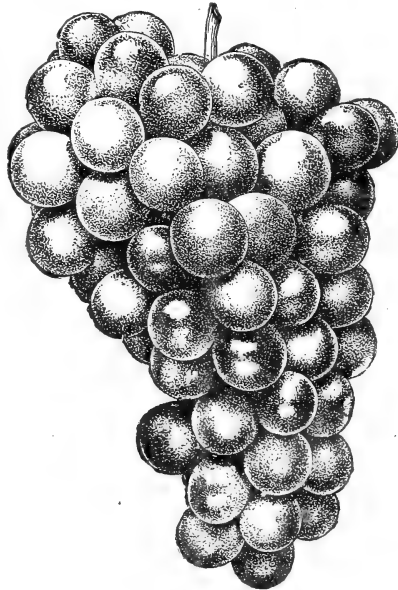
PRUNING.—Vines when set should be cut back to within three or four buds from the root. In November or early in the spring before sap starts, they should be pruned liberally. In pruning rather tender vines, leave more wood than is needed, as some may be killed, and finish pruning in spring, as soon as leaves are nearly developed, when the life of the vine may be seen. In summer, allow a good growth beyond the fruit, and about mid-summer pinch off the ends of the branches to check them, and cut out feeble laterals and branches on which there is no fruit then there will be much foliage to absorb matter and prepare nutriment, and by checking the growth of wood, it will be appropriated to perfect the fruit. Do not pick off the foliage. The leaves, not the fruit, should be exposed to the sun. We urge this point as thousands mistake and grapes are generally mismanaged. The two great errors are in neglecting to cut off useless wood in fall and spring, and of depriving the plant of necessary foliage by too close pruning in summer, so as to prevent much fruit from setting. If too much sets, thin it in season, that the juices of the vine may not be wasted on what must be removed.

Prices given are for two years vines. We can supply one year vines at two-thirds the price given for two year vines.

McKINLEY EARLY.—A new early grape of the Niagara type originated by Mr. F. L. Young, of Niagara County, N. Y., who says:—"I planted the seed of this grape in 1891. It is a cross between Niagara and Moore's Early and ripens ten days earlier than the Niagara. Vine vigorous, healthy, productive, foliage thick and leathery. Bunches medium, uniform, compact, skin thin, green at first and turning yellow when fully ripe. It differs from all other grapes, the pulp has no acid and parts easily from its seeds." This grape is a good keeper, having hung on the vines six weeks after ripening with no tendency to shell. It is a good shipper and sells for highest prices. It is the coming early market grape. Vines \$1 each. 1 year old.

McPIKE.—Originated in Illinois and was awarded the Wilder Medal by the American Pomological Society for its excellence. Fruit of largest size, a single grape often measuring one and one-half inches. Bunch compact, of good size; quality excellent; seeds few and small; pulp melting and parts from seeds readily; vine a vigorous grower, hardy; ripens with Worden. Vines 30c each.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY.—Originated by the late Geo. W. Campbell, of Ohio, and the result of long continued experiments to produce a variety superior to the Concord. The cluster is large, shouldered, compact, stem large, long; berry large, nearly round; black with profuse light blue bloom; skin thin, with slight pulpiness, very tender and juicy; flavor sweet, rich; aroma delicate; quality best for both market and dessert. Ripens very early and fruit will hang on



McKINLEY GRAPE

the vines for weeks without shelling. Price 25c each.

NIAGARA.—A remarkably strong grower; very hardy; leaves thick, leathery and dark glossy green; bunches very large, uniform, very compact; berries large; skin thin, but tough; quality good; very little pulp, melting, sweet to the center; large bearer; good shipper. 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

WORDEN.—Our favorite for home use. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large; ripens a few days earlier than Con-

cord; flavor excellent; vines moderate growers but produce immense annual crops. Succeeds everywhere. 10c each; 75c per dozen. 10c each; \$1 per Doz.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—Berries medium size; bunch large and handsome; quality good; flavor sweet, pure, luscious; good keeper; ripens very early. 25c each; Doz. \$2.

BRIGHTON.—Color red; flavor very fine. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

DELAWARE.—The finest flavored of all; color red; vines only moderately vigorous but productive where it succeeds. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

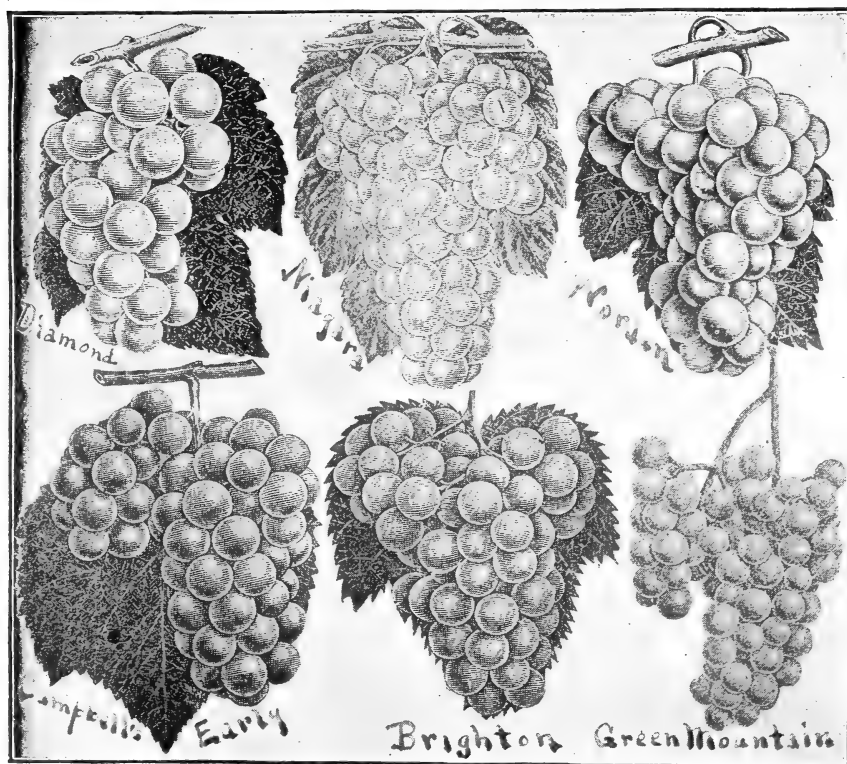
CONCORD.—The standard black variety; hardy, productive and free from disease.

MOORE'S EARLY.—Ripens nearly two weeks in advance of Concord. Color black; berries very large and of fine flavor. 10c each; \$1 per dozen.

CATAWBA.—A very fine late red grape that keeps best of all. Quality sprightly and excellent. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

AGAWAM.—A hybrid grape of fine quality; large size; color pale red. 10c each; \$1 per dozen.

MOORE'S DIAMOND.—Large; yellowish white; of fine quality; ripens mid-season. 10c each; \$1 per dozen.



Asparagus Roots

It pays to have a small bed of asparagus for the family because it is about the first vegetable that comes in the spring and is very healthful, being an excellent medicine for weak or diseased kidneys. It is nature's remedy for cleansing the blood after the long hard winter. In our family, we have asparagus every day from early in May until July 4th. Mrs. Farmer cooks it the same as early peas should be cooked and I tell you it is a dish that we all relish. It pays to grow asparagus for market when you live near a small town or city. Years ago we had one row 20 rods long that produced all the

large family could use and \$10 worth for market every year. We now have about a quarter of an acre in fruiting and are planting more. We pay our grocery bills with this crop.

Culture

Formerly there was much buga boo about growing asparagus. The old time authorities recommended digging a big pit and filling it with stones and over this earth, before setting the plants. There is now no mystery about growing this crop. Any well drained rich soil will grow it. Don't set on low, wet ground, select an elevated well drained spot. Make it rich by the application of well rotted manure, plow and harrow this, mixing it well with the soil. When the land is well prepared, plow furrows about four feet apart and ten inches deep. The plants should be set deep in the ground so that in after years they will not be disturbed by the shallow cultivation given them to keep the weeds down and the soil loose in early spring and also in the autumn. If the plow does not get down deep enough shovel out the bottom of the furrows. Get good thrifty roots of most any variety and set in the bottom of the trench about one foot apart. It takes about 10,000 to the acre. The plants can be dropped in the trench like potatoes, laying the roots down flat and all pointing one way, with the bud pointing up. The trench should not be filled up at this time, simply draw over the roots with the hoe, about one inch of earth, just enough to cover them nicely. If the weather is warm the shoots will start in a few days. When the shoots get about 1 foot high, begin filling the trench and continue filling in an inch at a time until the trench is full and the surface level. Keep the horse cultivator going and if this is run close up to the rows, there need to be very little filling in by hand, the cultivator will do it.

Keep the weeds down by cultivation and hoeing. Small patches can be salted so as to kill the weeds and yet not kill the asparagus as the latter roots are so deep. It will take a lot of salt. At first try one quart to the square yard and if this does not kill the weeds, try more.

Asparagus should not be cut at all the first year set out, and only in limited quantities the second year, depending on the richness of the soil and the size of the roots when set out. Cutting weakens the plant every time, so do not cut too late in the season. Cover the whole surface with a good coat of barn manure every autumn and harrow it in early spring before the shoots start. If commercial fertilizers are used in place of barn manures, there will be less weeds. Regulate the supply of manure by the condition of your shoots. If they grow small and spindling, increase the supply of fertilizer. When cutting is stopped each year, allow the shoots to grow up and develop into "grass." There are male and female asparagus plants. The males are larger and produce better and larger shoots. The female plants bear seeds in the fall. Be sure and cut off the grass in the late autumn when frost kills it and remove it so that the seeds will not drop and come up to bother like weeds. 100 plants will supply an ordinary sized family

Varieties

There are six good varieties—Conover's Colossal, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Columbian Mammoth White, Donald's Elmira and Giant Argenteil. Price 25c per dozen; \$1 per 100; \$5 per 1000. Add 5c per dozen; 30c per 100 if by mail.



Rhubarb

Rhubarb is also an excellent vegetable for early spring, another of nature's remedies for the liver and blood. "Pieplant" pies! is there anything more appetizing in the early spring? The culture is so simple; simply set the roots out in rich well drained soil a little deeper than they grew in the nursery about three feet apart in the row. Just keep the weeds down and apply fertilizer each fall close up to the plant. If old barrels or boxes are placed over the plants in early spring to keep off the frost, the growth of stalks will be much earlier and more tender. After roots have remained in the same place several years, they will do better if taken up, divided and re-set. A supply of Rhubarb can be had all winter by simply digging up the large bunches of roots, allowing them to freeze when covered with earth and set on a few inches of earth on the cellar bottom, filling in between the plants with rich earth and watering sparingly occasionally. Any ordinary cellar will do, but results are better when there is a furnace in the cellar. The exhausted roots can be divided in spring and re-set in the open ground. A dozen well established roots will supply an ordinary family if well tended and fertilized.

Varieties

LINNAEUS.—Early, tender and fine.

VICTORIA.—Later but grows to mammoth size. Price 10c each; Doz, \$1; 100 for \$5.



Novelties

JAPANESE WINEBERRY.—This berry ripens with blackberries and produces a pretty berry about the size of blackcaps but of a glossy wine color. It is productive but not hardy north of the latitude of Philadelphia unless covered. Quite a pretty thing for the front yard besides its fruit is fine for dessert. 10c each; Doz, \$1.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY.—The roots of this plant fill the soil and send up stalks about 1 foot high which bear beautiful red berries the size of strawberries and have the appearance of raspberries. The fruit stalk dies down each fall. The flavor of the fruit

is strong vinous. The editor of Rural New Yorker says he likes the flavor, but I cannot say that I do. The plant is worth trying as a novelty, but I should set it some place where it would not spread, as like dewberry and quick grass roots, every little piece of root grows. Price 10c each; Doz, 50c.

DWARF JUNE BERRY.—Produces fruit like Huckleberries of good flavor. Price 25c each.

DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.—Produces immense crops of black cherries the size of common red cherries with flavor of the wild black cherry. Price 25c each.



Out of Door Roses

The roses we have to sell are mostly what are known as Hybrid Perpetuals. They are as hardy as any kind of roses that are of any account, but they are not entirely hardy if uncovered, north of Philadelphia. But lack of entire hardiness should not deter lovers of the beautiful from planting them. A covering of leaves or evergreens is easily applied and will insure the wood going through hard winters uninjured and bearing large numbers of lovely blossoms in June. I have wintered long rows of roses by simply covering them with inverted old berry crates, boxes, barrels etc. This, when the snow drifts over them, seems to be protection enough, and also prevents snow from breaking them down. Climbers and Ramblers such as Baltimore Belle, Crimson Rambler Dorothy Perkins etc. must be loosened from their trellises and laid down close to the earth late in November, covering with straw, leaves and finally boards, but not too tight. Trim sparingly and tie up again in the spring. The hardiest rose I have is Madame Plantier but even this needs winter protection in New York state. Roses want rich soil and must be sprayed with soap suds or kerosene Emulsion under the leaves to kill the lice. It is a good plan to apply rotted manure about the plants late each autumn. We cut back about one-third of the new growth and trim out all broken or frozen branches in early spring. Plants grown on their own roots are the best to plant as budded roses are liable to get broken off where the bud unites with the stock. Plant budded roses deeper than own root plants. I would like to see every farm home have its bed of roses, I would like to see a Dorothy Perkins and Crimson Rambler growing over every porch. How beautiful is an arch built of lattice work with two colors of rambler roses say a Crimson and the Dorothy Perkins planted on each side and running over it, intermingling their blossoms. Our rose plants are two years old and will bear often the first year, certainly the next if well tended. Price 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen unless otherwise priced.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—Perfectly hardy, wonderfully free flowering, rich glowing crimson, intensely bright and vivid in color. The plant is a strong rampant grower, making shoots 10 to 12 feet long after the first year. The flowers are produced in large trusses, pyramidal in shape, often twenty five to thirty in a cluster, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top with a mass of bright glowing crimson,

the most wonderful rose introduced in the past twenty-five years. 25c each.

BABY RAMBLER.—Is the new Dwarf Crimson Rambler just introduced from France. It produces flowers the size, shape and color of Crimson Rambler but is dwarf. It blooms from spring until winter in the open ground and all the time if planted indoors. Foliage clean, lively green, entirely

free from insect pests and fungous diseases. Plant hardy at Rochester, N. Y. It is a fine rose for indoors and for bedding and massing in private grounds, parks, cemeteries etc. Everybody should try this rose. Strong plants out-door grown 50c each or 30c from pots grown indoors.

DORTHY PERKINS.—This is a splendid new shell-pink climbing rose of the same strong growing habits of the Crimson Rambler. The flowers are large and very double. Clusters immense. It is very fragrant. 25c each.

YELLOW RAMBLER.—The hardiest of all yellow climbing roses, having withstood a temperature of 10 below zero. It is similar in habits and growth to the Crimson Rambler, producing clusters of medium sized roses of a clear decided yellow often thirty-five to forty blooms to the truss. 25c each.



WHITE RAMBLER.—Of the same general characteristics as the Crimson and Yellow, but having white blooms. 25c each.

ALFRED COLCUMB.—Brilliant carmine crimson; very large, full, fine, globular form. Extremely fragrant, fine sort. 25c each.

AMERICAN BEAUTY.—Large, globular; pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor. 25c each.

ANNA DE DIESBACH.—Carmine, a beautiful shade; very hardy, large and double; very fragrant. A fine garden sort. 25c each.

CAPRICE.—Large, pink, striped and dashed with white and carmine; vigorous and free bloomer. 25c each.

COQUETTE DES ALPES.—White, center slightly shaded with carmine, flowers finely formed; vigorous grower, profuse bloomer. 25c each.

COQ DES BLANCHES.—White, sometimes tinged with blush, medium size, very full, somewhat flattened, very pretty, growth bushy. 25c each.

EARL OF DUFFERIN.—Rich brilliant, velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon; large, full, finely formed; delightful fragrance; a vigorous grower. One of the finest dark roses. 25c each.

FISHER HOLMES.—Deep glowing crimson, large, moderately full and of fine imbricated form. A superb rose. 25c each.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.—Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy; free bloomer; fragrant, hardy, strong grower, very prolific. 25c each.

GEN. WASHINGTON.—Brilliant rosy carmine; large, double, fine form and effective; free bloomer. 25c each.

GLORIE DE MARGOTTEN.—Rich dazzling crimson. Makes beautiful long pointed buds; flowers when open, large, of good shape. A vigorous grower and remarkably free flowering. 25c each.

JOHN HOPPER.—Deep rose with crimson center; large, fine form; profuse bloomer. A splendid rose. 25c each.

LA FRANCE.—Silvery pink, very large, fine form; free bloomer; distinct and beautiful. A superb rose. 25c each.

MADAMME GEBRIEL LUIZET.—Pink, very distinct; large, cup shaped; fragrant. It has no rival as an exhibition rose. 25c each.

MADAM PLANTIER.—Pure white, above medium size; produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best hardy white roses, sometimes called the cemetery rose. 25c each.

MAGNA CHARTA.—Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full, of good form. Habit erect, magnificent foliage. Flowers produced in more than usual abundance. 25c each.

MARSHALL P. WILDER.—Cherry carmine, large size, good form; very fragrant; perpetual bloomer; vigorous grower; very valuable. 25c each.

MARGARET DICKSON.—Magnificent form, white with large, pale flesh center. Petals very large, shell shaped and of great substance. Fragrant; foliage very large, dark green. A fine variety. 25c each.

MRS. JOHN LAING.—Very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season and continuing until autumn. Color a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge; very fragrant. 25c each.

PAUL NEYRON.—Deep red rose; splendid foliage and habit, with larger flowers than any other variety; free bloomer. 25c each.

PERSIAN YELLOW.—Deep bright yellow; small but handsome, double. A very early bloomer; the finest hardy yellow rose. 25c each.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.—Deep, velvet crimson; moderately full. A splendid rose; one of the darkest. 25c each.

SALET (MOSS).—Bright rosy red; a vigorous grower; abundant bloomer; seldom surpassed, pretty in bud.

CRESTED MOSS (MOSS).—Clear rose, buds beautifully crested; singular and distinct. 25c each.

BLANCH MOREAU (MOSS).—Pure white, full perfect form; buds and flowers produced in clusters; furnished with a deep green moss. 25c each.



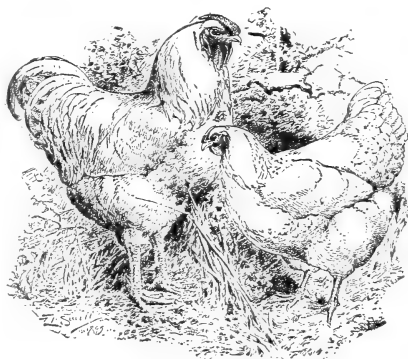
L. J. FARMER'S Poultry Department

Pulaski is the center of a great poultry industry where all the varieties enumerated are grown that produce the eggs that I have to sell. It is impossible for one firm to keep all the different fowls separate which is absolutely necessary in order to produce pure bred eggs. Even though they could be kept on the same farm and separate, eggs produced from fowls where only one variety is kept on the farm are more fertile and therefore hatch better than when several varieties are kept on the same farm which necessitates all or all but one variety being penned up. The eggs that I have to sell are produced by fanciers in this locality who are experts in the poultry business and make a specialty of their particular variety of fowl. I have a contract with them binding them to deliver to me only the best quality of pure bred eggs. If after hatching my eggs, my patrons find them anything but pure bred, I am willing and will gladly return the money paid for them. This offer I could not afford to make were I not sure that I was safe in doing it. Eggs will be carefully packed and delivered to express company at prices attached.

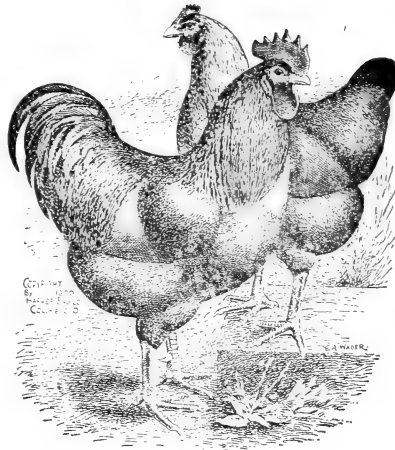
STOCK IN SEASON.—I will have birds of all varieties for sale in season. Please correspond, stating what you want, and prices will be given. Where more than one strain is mentioned, we can give you choice in either eggs or fowls. Where 100 or more eggs are wanted correspond for prices.

NOTE.—The eggs that I offer at these prices are from hens that have been selected from a large number of fowls and are especially adapted for breeding purposes. Every autumn these breeders go through their flocks and cull out the inferior birds. These eggs are good enough for anybody for practical purposes. If however eggs are wanted from prize winning birds, we can supply settings of eggs from birds that have taken prizes at all local fairs with pedigree at \$1.50 per setting of 13 eggs.

WHITE WYANDOTTES (W. E. Shoemaker strain).—This is the only variety that we keep on our own farm. They are a general purpose fowl being as good layers as the leghorns and when dressed off, weigh nearly as much as the Plymouth Rock. The eggs are of medium size, light brown and sometimes faintly speckled. The fowls are snow white with rose combs, yellow legs and mature early; being considered the very best variety for broilers. They lay throughout the greatest length of season of any variety we know, mature hens having the characteristic of laying late in the fall and early winter. Eggs \$1 per 13; \$1.75 per 26.

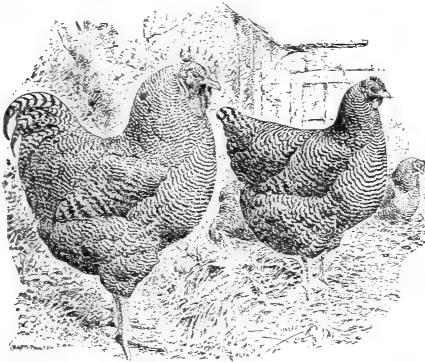


RHODE ISLAND REDS (Cushman strain).—Rose Comb or Single Comb. This is a comparatively new fowl that is rapidly pushing its way to the front. They are considered the hardiest of all breeds, being less liable to colds and roup than any other breeds. The males weigh from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds and the females from 5 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. They make rapid growth and are desirable at any age for the table. The pullets mature early and lay in the fall and early winter when eggs are high. They are very beautiful as well as useful and are considered an ideal all around fowl. They are prolific layers of a beautiful large brown egg. I unhesitatingly recommend them to the general farmer who wants a hardy fowl. Eggs, 13 for \$1; 26 for \$1.75.



RHODE ISLAND REDS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS (Hawkins, Felch, Thompson, Gardner and Dunning strains).—"The farmer's fowl" is of American origin. They have beautiful blue barred plumage, clean legs and are good layers.



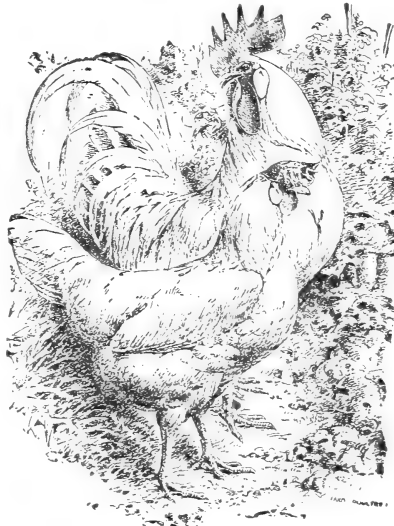
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

They are an excellent table fowl being next in size to the Asiatics. The eggs are large and of a rich brown color. Eggs, 13 for \$1; 26 for \$1.75.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS (Nuggetts strain).—These have all the general characteristics of the Barred Rocks except color which is a beautiful buff. They have yellow skin and lay an egg about the same color as the Barred. Considered by some to be superior as layers to the Barred variety and easier to raise. Eggs, \$1 per 13; 26 for \$1.75.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS (U. R. Fishel's strain).—Considered by many to be the best general purpose strain of fowls. The males weigh about $9\frac{1}{2}$ pounds and the females $7\frac{1}{2}$. They are hardy and mature early. They have yellow legs and skin and are excellent for market. Eggs, \$1 per 13; 26 for \$1.75.

RHODE ISLAND REDS and **Blauchards & Wyckoff strains**.—If large white eggs are the chief consideration, the White Leghorn is the variety to grow. They are very spry and active, good foragers and yet they bear confinement well. The eggs are exceedingly fertile and hatch well. The chicks are quite hardy and mature at an early age. The cocks weigh from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 pounds, the hens from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 pounds. The pullets often lay when only four months old and are disinclined to set. They must have warm quarters in winter if winter eggs are expected. This is possibly the most popular of the special egg producing variety and is more grown in this section than all other varieties combined. I can supply eggs in almost any quantity. Price 13 for \$1; 26 for \$1.75.



S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS (White & Rice



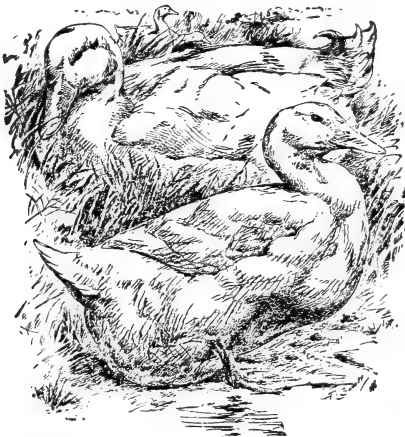
R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS (L. H. Perry strain).—Have the same characteristics of the single comb White Leghorns but the comb is not so liable to freeze. Eggs, \$1 per 13; 26 for \$1.75.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS (Daily strain).—All the leghorns have the same general characteristics. The Brown Leghorns have red wattle and comb, white ear lobes, are brown in color, except that the cock is black on breast, deep bay red on hackle. Each feather has a black stripe in center, back and saddle a deep bay red, tail black. They have yellow skin and legs. Eggs, \$1 per 13; 26 for \$1.75.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS (Kulp strain).—Are practically the same as S. C. except the comb. Eggs, 13 for \$1; 26 for \$1.75.

BLACK MINORCAS.—Of Spanish origin. Well adapted for a general purpose fowl, laying large white eggs and producing a fowl which weighs for males 8 pounds and females 6½. The combs are single and very



PEKIN DUCKS

large. The plumage is black with a green metallic lustre. They are non-setters, small eaters, splendid foragers and very profitable. Eggs, \$1 per 13; 26 for \$1.75.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—This is one of the oldest breeds in existence, having been bred for centuries. They are very large, have a yellow skin and fatten nicely when mature. They are good sitters and mothers. The eggs are quite large and brown in color. Mature cocks weigh when in good condition 10 to 12 pounds and hens 8 to 10 pounds. Eggs, \$1 per 13; 26 for \$1.75.

PEKIN DUCKS.—The imperial Pekin Duck is the most popular of all ducks and is the most extensively raised. They are a large white duck, showing a rich creamy white when mature and in good condition. They are very hardy, sometimes weighing 4

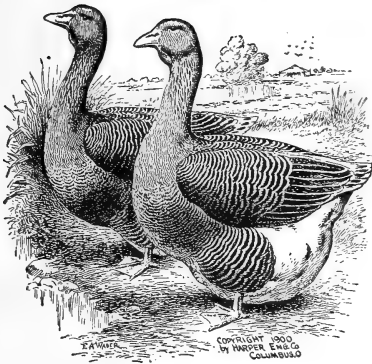


BLACK MINORCAS

pounds and in full feather when only eight weeks old. They are very prolific layers sometimes laying seventy-five eggs in succession. Mature ducks weigh from 7 to 9 pounds. Eggs, 13 for \$1.25.

ROUEN DUCKS.—One of the hardiest of the duck family; brown in color, except markings of different colors. Eggs 13 for \$1.25.

TOULOUSE GEES.—These geese are very massive in proportion with short legs. The bill and feet are dark orange color; head, neck and back a dark gray; breast light gray, but descending lighter till beyond the legs to the tail they are a pure white. This combination of colors presents a very attractive appearance. They live to a good old age and are easy keepers. Eggs, 40c each, 9 for \$3.



TOULOUSE GEESSE

EMDEN GEESSE.—An excellent breed of geese with the size, laying qualities and general characteristics of the Toulouse except color which is a pure white. Eggs, 40c each, 9 for \$3.

AFRICAN GEESSE.—A larger and taller goose than the Emden. The color is about the same as the Toulouse except the dark stripe down the back of the neck and the breast which is lighter in color. Their legs are larger and longer hence the bodies do not drag on the ground. One of the best if not the best of the goose family. Eggs, 40c each, 9 for \$3.

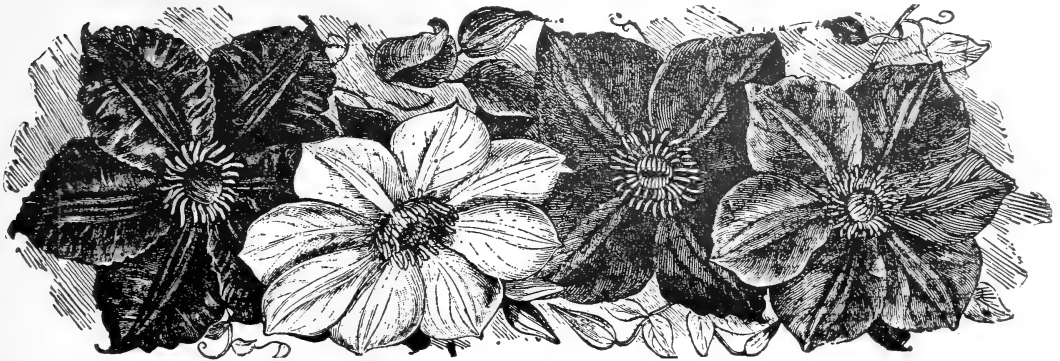
Clematis

BARON VAILLARD.—Flowers very large; light rose, with lilac shading; distinct.

MAD. ED. ANDRE.—Large, deep, velvety crimson flowers; a fine bloomer. New, a great acquisition.

HENRYI.—Of robust habit and a very fine bloomer. Flowers large, beautiful creamy white; consisting generally of from six to eight petals. One of the finest white varieties.

JACKMANNI.—This variety bears a profusion of large sized, intense violet purple flowers; five inches across; richly veined and shaded with reddish purple; rapid grower; early and abundant bloomer; perfectly hardy and adapted to all kinds of culture. Price of any of the above 30c each or four for \$1.



Hardy Ornamental Shrubs

The shrubs we have to offer are of the usual planting size, say two to three feet in height and first class in every respect. We will furnish any kind at only 25c each or one each of twelve kinds for \$2.50.

HYDRANGEA.—Pronounced the finest flowering shrub of recent introduction. The flowers are produced in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, are at first pure white, then change to pink; bloom continuing several weeks. Grows eight to twelve feet high and blooms in August and September.

ALTHEAS.—A fine free growing and flowering shrub blooming in August and September when there are few shrubs in bloom. Flowers are either blue, purple, red or white, single or double. Grows from six to ten feet high.

CALYCANTHUS.—Very desirable on account of the peculiarity and very pleasing fragrance of its wood, foliage rich, flowers rare chocolate color; agreeable odor; blooms in June and at intervals during the summer. Grows six to eight feet high.

CORNUS MAScula.—Sometimes called Cornelean Cherry. It is a small tree, growing five to eight feet high, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in the spring, before the leaves, followed by red berries. Native of Europe.

DEUTZIA.—The Deutzias are from Japan and are very hardy and fine growers. Their profusion of white flowers and luxuriant foliage make them very beautiful and desirable. They bloom in June and grow from three to five feet high. The variety known as *Pride of Rochester* is one of the best.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES.—A beautiful shrub for lawn or mass planting. In July the bush is covered with bright red berries and the foliage holds its color until late in the fall. Foliage woolly white; shrub grows six to seven feet.

FORSYTHIA.—The yellow flowers are produced very early in spring, before the leaves appear, making this an attractive shrub where early bloom is desired. Blooms in May and grows five to seven feet.

SNOWBALL (Opulus.)—Blooms in May and grows nine to fifteen feet high. Very ornamental and beautiful. Flowers white, in drooping clusters, followed by brilliant scarlet fruit which hangs on until destroyed by frost late in the fall.

SPIRAE OR MEADOW SWEET.—Hardy and easily grown; of low growth, requiring but little room. The *BILLARDI* grows five to six feet high and blooms in June. It has plume-like spikes of brilliant rose colored flowers. The *REEVESII* has narrow pointed leaves and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant and render it exceedingly effective. It grows from three to five feet and blooms in June. The *TEUNBERGHII* blooms in May and only grows from two to four feet high. Flowers small white. This variety has a graceful form, pendulous and presents a fine appearance even when out of bloom.

WEIGELIA.—Very desirable, hardy, easily grown and great bloomers. Grows from four to six feet and blooms in May or June. Blooms vary in different varieties from pure white to reddish purple.

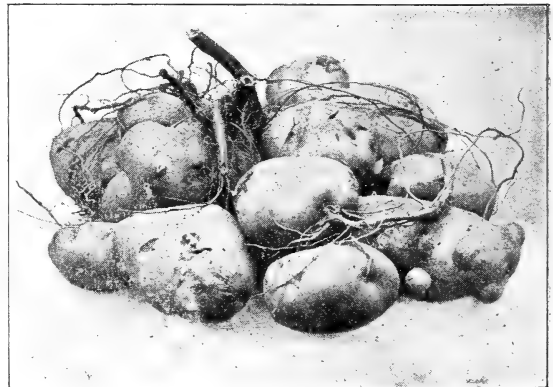
BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.—Handsome shrubs with small abundant flowers. Blooms before the leaves appear. Colors red and white. Blooms in May and grows four to six feet.

BERBERRY THUEBERGII.—A dwarf shrub from Japan. Small foliage changing to a beautiful red in Autumn. Very desirable for grouping. Grows three to four feet.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.—The Privet is not an evergreen shrub, but nearly so, holding its foliage well into the winter. This variety is especially adapted for hedges, being hardy, of fine habit and foliage. Three to seven feet.

Early Michigan Potato

I procured the first stock of this variety from its home in Michigan some ten years ago. Every year since, it has improved in value until now it is the leading early white potato grown in this section. It does not rot as badly as some varieties. The tubers are medium size and sometimes grow to a very large size. The color is attractive, the flavor is the best. It is a good yielder and a fine cooker. I have tried several new early varieties during these years and they all fail to come up to Michigan in health, quality, appearance and productiveness. As high as twenty-four large tubers have been dug from one hill. The supply of seed in this locality is very limited and I only quote by the peck. If larger quantities are wanted correspond for prices. Peck 50c.



The supply of seed in this locality is very limited and I only quote by the peck. If larger quantities are wanted correspond for prices. Peck 50c.

PECK'S EARLY POTATO.—This is a pink potato of the Rose type, closely resembling Early Ohio. Early and of fine quality; peck 40c, bushel \$1.25.

Number of Plants to the Acre

There are 43,560 square feet in one acre. To find the number of plants you can set to the acre, divide this sum by the distance between the plants in the row multiplied by the distance the rows are apart. For instance if you are setting plants in rows four feet apart with plants two feet apart in the row, you divide 43,560 by 8 which will give you 5445 as the number of plants you can get on an acre when set 2x4 feet. If the plants are set 5x1 you can get 8712 to the acre, etc.

What to Plant with Pistillate Varieties

Bubach.....	Dunlap, Jessie, Clyde
Barton.....	Johnson's Early, Earliest, Clyde
Crescent.....	Wilson, Clyde, Marshall
Haverland.....	Johnson's Early, Earliest, Clyde, Climax
Autumn	Pan-American
Sample.....	Dunlap, Ridgway, Brandywine, Wm. Belt, Corsican
Sunshine.....	Rough Rider, Brandywine, Gandy, Commonwealth
Seaford.....	Splendid, Clyde, Jessie, Dunlap
Edgar Queen.....	Ridgway, Brandywine, Dunlap

Money in Poultry

Raising berries and keeping poultry go well together. The berries need lots of rich nitrogenous fertilizer which the poultry supplies. There is money in poultry when intelligently cared for. The business can

✱



The country boy with four acres 95 berries makes \$200 per year And has his mates for study and leisure.

be carried on along quite extended lines on comparatively a small area of land. The watchwords of the poultry man and berry grower are intensive as against extensive, concentrate rather than spread out. I know a neighbor within a half mile of us who will make over \$350.00 above cost of feed from 250 hens during the past year, but of course the hens were well tended. Cows won't pay a profit above the cost of their feed. Perhaps it is a good thing for many farmers that they do not realize some things. It would be harder for the rest of us.

✱

Money in Strawberries

I do not recall a single item in all Horticulture or Agriculture that pays so handsomely as strawberries considering the cost of plants, amount of land used and work put upon them. The only element of discord is the question of getting help to produce them, the cities are full of pickers only anxious to come out to the country to have an outing and pick strawberries incidentally to pay expenses. I do not advise farmers to go into this business who cannot from one cause or another get the help to set out, hoe and otherwise care for the crop, but I do advise every farmer who possibly can, to set out enough to supply his own family. It only costs \$1 for 200 plants, enough for an average family, and God pity the farmer who cannot afford this. Farmers in this country, in this day and age, should live, not merely exist. The farmers who persistently do without the family strawberry bed are not using themselves, their wives or their children right. In spite of all this I think there are half of the farmers at least who have not the strawberry bed. If they could only be set out the rest would attend to

itself. The first thing to do is to send in the order for plants, then when they come, set them out; there will be plenty of odd hours during the summer that can be given to them. The strawberry is different from most any fruit, in that it will repay whatever work you put upon it. If you just hoe them once, you will get a fair crop and generally the more you hoe them, the larger the crop.

The fact that many people think it a puttering job, that they require hand hoeing, that general farm help is so scarce, deters thousands from going into the business as a make shift, hence the high price of the fruit and the ready market. I do not believe that the price of strawberries and other berries will be low as long as general farm crops remain high and farm help remains at its high water mark. In view of all this, I believe there is nothing that the small farmer can go into so sure of remunerative returns as the culture of strawberries, provided his conditions are right. He must have the help and the market. Many farmers are tied to cows tails and only get enough out of the dairy to eke out a miserable existence. Oftentimes an acre of strawberries would bring in enough revenue to keep a hired man at good wages and provide other luxuries, thus making it easier all around. Many farmer's sons who think they must go to the city



Picking Snyder Blackberries in a 10 Acre Patch

could enjoy better health, have more money and be a sight more independent if they made an arrangement with the father and set out a few acres of berries on the old farm. I wish to say without boasting that I have started hundreds on the right road. A few cases in point.

I know a lady, the wife of a country physician whom I induced to go into the culture of strawberries and raspberries. They were located on a farm which up to this time was a losing proposition. She now cultivates several acres of strawberries, raspberries and other crops and all the work is hired done except what she herself can do. She is entirely pleased with the business and tells me that times never were easier and she cannot thank me too much for starting her on the right road.

Two years ago I induced a friend to go into the berry business. He purchased 2500 raspberry plants, 500 of the Columbian and the balance Plum Farmer. 8000 strawberry plants made up of such varieties as Sample, Ridgway, Clyde, Marie, Dunlap etc. The strawberry plants set 1 acre and the raspberry plants an acre and a quarter. Last summer (1905) he received \$534 from the product of this two and a quarter acres and it must be remembered that raspberries bear a comparatively light crop the first

year of fruting, it is the second and third year of their fruting, when the large crops are harvested. This friend has rented farms, owned farms and done everything to get along and tells me that times were never so easy with him as during the past year.

A gentleman who had been in the mercantile business for years, retired from that business and purchased a small farm in this town. He tile drained and set four acres of land to strawberries in 1903 and four acres in 1904. Having no experience in marketing strawberries, he made some mistakes along this line and only received about \$1000, from the first four acres. From the second four acres marketed in 1905, he received \$1200. I think this is a pretty good showing for one who had no previous experience in strawberry culture. All of the above parties purchased their original plants of me and took my advice in regard to varieties.

It must be remembered that the strawberry business is a legitimate business. There is a demand for the fruit. The fruit is healthful and good for the soul. It must not be compared with tobacco culture, ginseng culture and the like. The ginseng business is not legitimate. It is founded on a fallacy. The Chinese think that the ginseng has medicinal qualities while American physicians can see no particular merit in it. But above all the Chinese want wild ginseng and will not buy the cultivated roots. As long as people can be fooled into buying the roots, the ginseng business will pay those who have roots to sell. Those who grow ginseng must provide means for shading the plants as well as the richest soil and the highest cultivation. I would like to see the same energy applied to strawberry culture as ginseng growers have to apply to their business and then compare the results with those of ginseng culture.



Plants on Credit

We have filled several orders in the past without first receiving a remittance for the same. Our reasons for this have been several. We know that there are thousands of our customers who are honest and would pay when they agreed to; and to these, we consider it an insult to refuse them credit. If we could only tell who the honest ones were all would be well, but how are we to know the reputations of so many customers, scattered all over the United States? Sometimes we get bit even when the appearances are all right. We well remember getting an order from a young man whose father was a millionaire. He used stationary printed in gilt. We sent on the plants and never got any reply to the numerous statements and letters written. We afterwards learned from a traveling salesman from the same place that the "gilt edged stationary man" was no good and his "o'd man" had become sick and ceased paying the bills. Several years ago there was a party in Michigan who used to order indiscriminately everything we catalogued. He would write us to send on such and such a lot of goods and never mention the pay. The appearances were so bad that we never filled any of his orders and afterwards in talking with other dealers, learned that he ordered indiscriminately of everybody and was probably a crazy crank. Last spring we received a letter from a firm of manufacturers in Canada ordering nearly \$30 worth of plants. The order was sent in such a business like way that we filled it right away. At the proper time we sent the bill and continued to send bills every

month or so, but no response, no kick or any communication, until November, when the party writes that the plants were delayed at the custom house and nearly all spoiled. He says that he will try and send enough business our way to recompense us. This is poor consolation and don't quite settle the bill. The past autumn we received a letter from a party in Florida asking us to send him 1000 plants, saying that if they were satisfactory that he wanted 15,000 more. We immediately wrote him that we would send them along C. O. D. in a few days. After waiting long enough, and receiving no reply, we sent on the 1000 plants C. O. D. \$3 and charges. The next we heard was a letter from the express company inclosing forty-six cents, all that was left after paying the charges. Are we unkind if we state that we believe that that party expected to get \$3 worth of plants for nothing?

We could go on indefinitely and enumerate instance after instance where we have been beaten during the past twenty years, but we believe the above will suffice to show why we are going to make it a rule not to send goods to strangers without first getting the cash or part payment, so that if the goods are refused at the other end the buyer will lose as well as we.

For some unaccountable reason, plants that are paid for generally grow and do well, while those that are bought on credit very rarely do well; they were a long time on the road, the moss became dried out because the box was broken open, the roots had turned black, the plants had heated,

they were a poor lot of plants anyway. The late R. M. Kellogg, of Michigan (who by the way, had the reputation of sending out good plants when he was alive) told me when I was on his place, that he refused to refill orders because there were men who expected to get 2000 plants for the price of 1000 and their way of doing it was to claim that the first lot had spoiled in transit.

If I was a millionaire, with my interest in the fruit business, perhaps I would be willing to send a good sized order of plants to every worthy person who applied for them with a receipted bill; but as I am a poor man with a wife, and three children to care for and educate, I must say that I cannot afford to run a philanthropy shop and must insist that cash accompany all orders in the future.

L. J. FARMER.



How Orders are Filled

When the patron sends in an order, it is booked and numbered and a card of acknowledgement mailed to the patron the same day. When the season for shipping opens, orders are filled, as far as possible, in rotation as received. The sphagnum moss for keeping the roots moist when in transit is dug out of cranberry swamps in the fall, and stored under cover ready for spring. The crates and boxes necessary to use in packing the orders of plants are prepared and got ready during the winter months. The oiled paper is made with linseed oil and manilla paper during the dull season. As much as possible is done before the rush of spring work comes on. Early in March, as soon as it warms up and the snow gets off the land, the work of digging the berry plants commences. Southern orders are filled as soon as possible. In digging strawberry plants spading forks are used to lift the plants and shake most of the soil from them. After the plants are dug and tossed out on the surface, nimble fingers take them up, shake out the excess earth and place carefully in bunches of twenty-six plants each then tie with white string, such as is used in tying small packages in stores. The roots are carefully straightened and placed evenly in the bunch and then shears run over the tops of the bunches, cutting away all dead runners, old leaves and rubbish. The bunch of plants then presents a business-like appearance and is ready to be packed. The bunches are either gathered up immediately and carried to the cool packing shed, or if the weather is lowery, are buried in the damp soil until finally gathered up. Sacks that have been dipped into a barrel of cold water are used to transport the plants from the field to the packing sheds. Practically all the bunching is done in the field, except on very cold days in early spring. We find that the roots can be shaken and straightened out better just as soon as they are dug. Windbreaks are sometimes made of old sacking to protect the bunchers during very cold days. These are made so as to move about as the work proceeds along the rows. In the packing sheds the plants are piled in separate places for each variety so as to

avoid mixing. Large orders to go by freight or express are packed in crates with their roots interlacing and tops or leaves exposed to the slats and air. A sheet of oiled paper is placed in the bottom next to the wood and then a layer of moss over this and after this the first row of plants, then moss again and so on till the crate is filled. The moss should be damp but not too wet, then it will keep the roots moist while in transit. The oiled paper is placed next to the boards to prevent the boards drawing the moisture out of the moss. If only a few of a large number of varieties are ordered, every bunch is labeled. If 500 or 1000 or more of one variety is ordered, only a few bunches are labeled and the varieties are separated by sheets of old sacking, slats, etc. When the crate is a little over full, the cover is nailed on, the tag, showing where the plants are going and to whom, is tacked on and in addition the address is written or printed on the top of the package and possibly on both ends with a crayon so as to avoid as far as possible, the liability of loss in transit. We believe in packing the crates quite full, especially early in the season before heating weather. We find that small packages holding 1000 to 2500 plants are better than large crates that hold 5000 to 10,000 plants as these are often handled quite roughly and stood upon end, when the plants slide down into one end, leaving many of the roots bare to dry up. When red hot weather comes on we pack loosely and use lots more moss, being careful not to crowd in the crates and induce heating. We prefer that the express agents refrain from watering the packages of plants sent out by us; in nine cases out of ten it will cause them to heat and spoil. We want packages of plants that come from us always kept in a cool place away from the sun, wind and stove heat.

In mailing plants, we protect the crowns by a strip of card-board, insuring their arrival in good condition. Postage on plants is only 8 cents per pound, whether to the Pacific coast or to our nearest postoffice, 4 miles away. Orders of 200 plants or less, should be sent by mail.

L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Forward on or about.....

Date

[illegible]

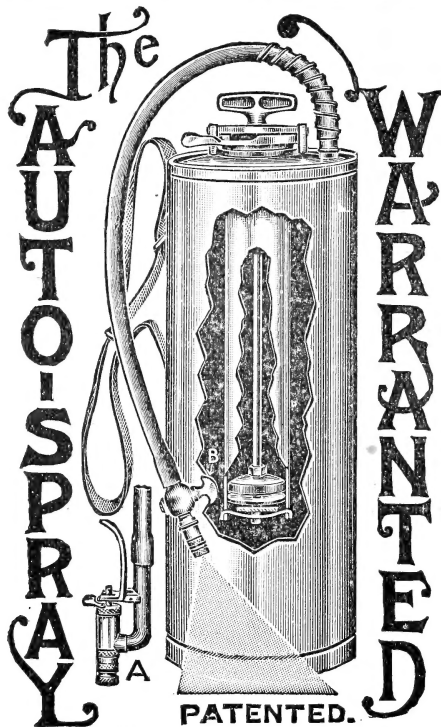
"AUTO SPRAY" No. 1—A Practical Machine for Spraying Potatoes, Tobacco, Small Fruits, Vineyards, Green Houses, Poultry Houses, Etc. Also Excellent for Use with Whitewash, Disinfectants, Etc.

The four gallon "Auto-Spray" No. 1 is the strongest, most useful and most generally used of all spray pumps. It will do all that any spray pump can do and in most cases it will do the work quicker and better. It has superseded the bucket and knapsack sprayers, which require constant pumping, and is positively and absolutely guaranteed against all defect. Tested before leaving the factory.

No work to operate the "Auto-Spray." The user simply holds the nozzle after compressing the air with a few strokes of plunger. Nearly 200,000 of these sprayers are now being used with extreme satisfaction.

The "Auto-Spray" No. 1 has many improvements over all other styles of compressed air sprayers and is lacking in no good feature. It is so strong and durable that the annoyance of a safety valve, so called, is avoided, though a safety valve is supplied free of charge when so ordered. Safety valves are unreliable and destroy in large part the efficiency of a compressed air sprayer.

The diameter of the tank is one-third the length, therefore the top and bottom seams are of the same length as the side seam. In other words, the machine is well balanced and built mechanically perfect for holding air pressure. Both the top and bottom breasts are built with this end in view as well, being convex; and the inward lock seam which joins the tank to reservoir was invented for the "Auto-Spray" and is especially designed for strength.



Height, 2 feet. Diameter 7 inches.
Capacity, 4 gallons. Weight, empty, 8 pounds.
Weight, loaded, 39 pounds.
Weight, shipping, 12 pounds.

Moreover the "Auto-Pop" may be used all day long without fatigue. It is operated by the full hand with high leverage and cannot tire the operator, as would be the case if controlled by the thumb with direct pressure against a spring and the force of the spray. No matter what sprayer you use, you should have it equipped with the "Auto-Pop," because it is the only successful automatic valve on the market.

By the action of the "Auto-Pop" a degorger stem is passed through the nozzle every time the "Auto-Pop" is closed, hence the nozzle is automatically cleaned every time it is opened. It is the only nozzle arrangement for which it may be positively claimed that it cannot clog.

On illustration the "Auto-Pop" is marked "A," and the ordinary stop-cock "B," and the machine may be ordered with either attachment, as preferred and as priced below.

"AUTO-SPRAY," No. 1, Brass tank with Stop Cock	\$6.00	"AUTO-SPRAY," No. 1, Galvanized tank, with "Auto-Pop"	\$5.50
"AUTO-SPRAY," No. 1, Brass tank, with "Auto-Pop" (recommended)	\$7.00	EXTENSION PIPE, Brass, 2 ft. length (for use on trees)	35c
"AUTO-SPRAY," No. 1, Galvanized tank, with Stop Cock	\$4.50	ELBOW EXTENSION, Brass (for underside of low growing plants)	35c

Address all orders to L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, N. Y.

Why Plants Sometimes Fail to Grow



Plum (L. J.) Farmer as he appears in a new suit of work clothes on the farm, among the berries, or helping fill your order for plants. People who come to do business with him, often pass him by and go to some better dressed farm hand, expecting to find him dressed as he appears at Institutes and Horticultural gatherings.

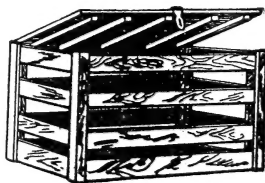
Strafford Co., N. H., May 4th, 1905.

The two thousand Giant Argenteil asparagus roots ordered from you were received yesterday in first class condition. They were the finest two year old roots I have ever seen. Thanking you for your careful packing and prompt shipment, I am Very truly yours,

C. W. F. WENDELL.

If plants have been carefully dug, kept from drying and freezing, carefully packed and placed at the customer's door in good condition, it is all the nurseryman can do. Yet all this does not insure their growing. The planter must do his part equally as well. It is the duty of the nurseryman and to his interest to deliver the plants in good condition to the express companies, but he cannot go farther. He cannot transport them and he cannot care for them after they have arrived at the other end. More plants heat in transit because of being kept in heated express offices when they should have been put in a cool place than from other causes, such as close packing, hot weather, etc. We instruct our express agent here to place all express packages of plants in the freight house as soon as they arrive, as there is no fire kept in the freight house. We save most all the plants sent to us even though they are badly damaged when we get them. It is sometimes quite hard to make plants live that come from points farther south because they are farther advanced and the great growth of foliage saps the vitality of the roots. Such plants we usually bury in damp soil over night out doors, then plant out and shade for several days. Plants must be set on well prepared soil, clay lumps are most always fatal to the life of a young strawberry plant. Cold driving winds are worse than bright sunlight on the unprotected strawberry roots. We think it best to trench the plants in moist soil in the garden when they come from a distance and let them remain several weeks before planting out permanently.

**Berry
Crates
and
Baskets**



We can supply crates and baskets any time during the berry season, but prefer that orders be sent in some time before goods are wanted. Price of crates, 32 or 36 quart size, 50c each. This includes partitions. Price of basket—Standard (flat) or Oswego (deep) 50c per 100, \$4.00 per 1000. Special prices on larger lots. Address

L. J. FARMER,
Pulaski, N. Y.



Some Baskets of Pan American and plants of Autumn Strawberry. Photographed Sept., 1905.

Jefferson Co., N. Y., May 25, 1905.
The plants arrived in good condition.
Accept thanks for promptness.

JAMES A. PEO.

Schuylkill Co., Pa., Sept. 16, 1905.
I received the strawberry plants today.
They are fine plants, the best I ever received.

G. H. MOSHER.

Geneva, N. Y., July 12th.
The plants were very good and satisfactory and are now making splendid growth, much better than some we received from other parties.

G. F. FORDON & SONS.

I received the plants all O. K. I will say that they were a fine lot of plants. I have them set out and they look nice.

C. H. BASS.

Erie Co., N. Y., Sept. 26th.
Last April I received a small lot of berry bushes from you, viz:—Columbian, Plum Farmer and Cuthbert, all of which have done well, especially the Columbian.

W. A. PHILLIP.

Essex Co., N. Y., May 28th.
The raspberry plants you shipped me some few days ago were received in fine condition.

C. M. LOWE.